The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3768. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A DARING REBEL SCHEME.

Conspiracy in Canada to Set Free the Prisoners on Johnson's Island, and Burn Buffalo and Ogdensburgh.

Information of the Matter Communicated by the Governor-General of Canada.

Prompt Measures Taken to Thwart the Plot.

DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following was received here to-day:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor-General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo—that they propose to take possession of arms of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. This Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit may be taken.

The Governor-General suggests that the steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may have or hereafter have on this subject. (Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

It has been ascertained, on inquiry at the proper Bureau, that there are now over 2,000 rebel officers on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, together with 42 others, classed as guerrillas.

Eighty officers recently captured by Meade's army are now on the way to that place.

Several days ago there were indications, or suspicions, that the rebels on that island contemplated a combined movement for the purpose of making their escape, and on this information being communicated to the authorities here, the requisite precautionary measures were immediately taken, including the ordering of a gunboat to the vicinity, to prevent it. Therefore the prisoners could not leave the island were they to make the attempt.

Whatever apprehension may have existed on this subject is now perfectly quieted.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The facts contained in the dispatch sent from Washington this morning with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, were obtained from official sources. But since then, additional information, authentic in its character, has been obtained, by which it appears that the Governor-General of Canada has given notice through Lord Lyons to the Secretary of State of rebel plots hatched in the British Provinces to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, to Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburgh. Adequate measures to defeat the nefarious enterprises have been promptly adopted. The courtesy and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. It is not apprehended that anything serious will grow out of the affair, as the Government were not unprepared for the disclosures made.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

There is very little doubt that a plot has been formed by the rebel refugees in Canada to make hostile demonstrations on the lower lakes; there is not enough, however, made public to make their designs fully apparent, but whatever they may be, it is safe to say that our authorities are on the alert, and the conspirators will meet with a warm reception.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Official Account of Operations to Nov. 10.

The Weapon Still in Possession of the Rebels.

9,359 Shots Fired, of which 7,700 Have Struck.

PHILADELPHIA MORNING, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 11, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Since Friday last there have been going on all day on Sumter, Fifty-six shells were fired from Battery Gregg last night, 36 all directed at the southwest angle. Sixty rifled guns were fired to-day, and twenty-five mortar shells, of which seven missed. The whole number fired at and shell fired at Sumter, during the bombardment, is 9,359, of which 7,700 struck. One monitor only was in action to-day. Its casemates are repaired.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The firing continues firing slowly. No report from the fort has been received this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The firing from Gregg on Sumter to-day was at intervals of half an hour. Two monitors came up and fired thirty shots. No new movements have been made.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Capture of a Blockade Runner—Political—The Defeat on the Rappahannock.

Richmond papers of the 7th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, contain the following items of news:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

The Confederate States steamer *Cornubia* was captured yesterday morning by the blockaders, coming in. The *Kate* narrowly escaped.

JOSEPH E. BROWN was inaugurated Governor of Georgia on the 7th inst.

North Carolina election returns show GAITHER elected Governor.

The Richmond *Examiner* admits a rebel defeat on the Rappahannock. HOKE' and HAYS' brigades were captured.

The Private Powhatan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Dispatch* expects to sell this steamer (*ex-Powhatan* under sealed orders).

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stuart's Cavalry Whipped at Mitchell's Station.

Where the Enemy Get Their Supplies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Detachments of our infantry and cavalry this morning handsomely thrashed STUART's cavalry near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpeper. The rest of the army was quiet; but it is the quiet that precedes the storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpeper County that we held six weeks ago.

Among the corrections of Rebeldom errors made by our advance beyond the Rapidan, is the belief in the fable that LEE's army is always starving, and destitute even to the of localities. However hungry Richmond may be, his soldiers are well fed. Through the new Winter canvas on the south side of the Rappahannock, our advance guard was interested to see sentences about numerous empty tin cans once filled with prepared meats and vegetables, and interested to find on them Baltimore and New-York labels. But it is true that LEE's troops are hard up for shoes and clothing. Not an old brogan, not a trouser leg, nor coat sleeve, could be found among the refuse of the many camps. Cloth and leather are commodities.

LEE's purpose to winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan is further proven by their preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers, but the rebels on their retreat across the Rapidan, destroyed the railroad bridge which spans that stream.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Affair at Rodgersville—Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Captured Since He Entered Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

In the recent affair at Rodgersville, Gen. BURNSIDE's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Gen. BURNSIDE has taken over 1,500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, getting as far ahead of the rebels.

There are some indications of large forces of the rebels coming against us, but we expect to repel them.

At Rodgersville, the rebels captured about 100 men and four pieces of artillery, and thirty-six wagons.

The most of the men captured by the rebels belonged to the Second Tennessee loyal regiment, and over 100 to the Seventeenth Ohio.

We hear from Washington, on the Tennessee River, to Bull's Gap.

Rodgersville, where the 600 men and four cannon were captured by the rebels, is about 90 miles from Knoxville. It has been erroneously stated at but 10 miles distance from that place.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Prospective Movements that are Not to be Made Public Yet—Sinking of Supply Barges.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

All is quiet in front, and positions are mainly unchanged. Any discussion of prospective movements would be contraband. The public may be assured that such a thing as idleness and losing time has no place here, and it will thunder again in this quarter of the sky—before it clears up.

The troops are greatly delighted at the arrival of paymasters with greenbacks enough to go round. The whole army here is to be paid to November.

An unfortunate accident occurred here on the night of Saturday, the 7th inst., near Kelly's Ferry, by the sinking of two barges conveying stores, a mode of transportation the present stage of water now permits.

Further and Interesting Details of Gen. Geary's Action at Wauhatchie.

CAMP OF SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS, KELLY'S FERRY, Tenn., Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The history of this war shows no more extraordinary success than that gained over the Confederates by Gen. JOSH W. GEARY's command, on the night of Oct. 28, at Wauhatchie, near Kelly's Ferry, in Lookout Valley. The scene of the encounter is almost identical with that of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON's victory over the famous Chief of the Creek Nation, which, prior to the last Indian war, held all the country in this vicinity south of the Tennessee River as their homestead and hunting-ground.

Gen. GEARY had marched down the valley from Bridgeport, Ala., with about eighteen hundred men, forming a portion of Gen. HOOKER's command, whose mission was the reopening of railroad and river communication between Chattanooga and its base of supplies.

The command advanced to within eight miles of Chattanooga, and encamped about five miles in rear of the Eleventh corps, and almost immediately under the guns of the enemy on Lookout Mountain. Expecting an easy victory, the enemy, consisting of three brigades of HOOD's division, Longstreet's corps, made a vigorous attack on Gen. GEARY's isolated camp, at about 11 P. M., with the evident design of annihilating the small command. But the men who had withstood the battle storms at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, were not found unequal to the fearful ordeal, though outnumbered four to one.

Gen. GEARY's men quickly formed behind the embankment of the railroad, and, using it as a breastwork, poured from behind it such a storm of bullets as soon taught the foe that they were wide awake, and not at all disposed to be caught napping in the neighborhood of danger.

Four guns of KNAP's Pennsylvania battery were placed in position, and at short range threw "spherical case" into the dense columns of the Confederate division, as it moved to the attack across an open field.

The rebel General, true to his well-known system of warfare, attacked our centre with great vigor, and with his whole apparent strength. Finding it impracticable to force the line, he suddenly massed and hurled his forces upon the feeble left of our thin line, and succeeded in a flank movement which, from its superiority in numbers, completely enveloped our rear, taking in the train of wagons, with almost the whole camp. The emergency was great, and but two companies could be spared from the front to resist the assault upon the rear, which had already cost us thirty animals.

This small force succeeded in driving out the flanking party with great slaughter. The conflict raged with great fury for four hours. One by one the men and animals of the battery were killed, until scarce force sufficient to work the guns was left. Capt. AUMAN and Lieut. GRAY—son of the General—were killed at their post. The rebels seemed to direct their attack to the capture of the guns to protect which, the men were determined, if necessary, to die. The fight raged even to the limbs of the General Commanding. Above the roar of musketry could be heard the yells of the foe as he fell back, and vain petitions of Gen. GEARY that the wounded while cheering on his men. The stalwart form of Gen. GEARY was ever where the fight raged fiercest, and his stentorian voice resounded along the lines in tones of exhortation to duty. Above all, the moon poured down a ghastly light, revealing the battle-horrors in all their dread proportions. For four hours the battle raged.

When the last round of ammunition had been expended, and the troops had resolved to die on the spot, the enemy precipitately fled the field, leaving its groaning burden of wounded and the dead in full to our hands. Over 140 of the latter were buried. Gen. GEARY's loss was but 86 killed and 170 wounded.

This achievement of Gen. GEARY's will rank among the proudest of the war. Had he been surprised and his command defeated the consequences to the Army of the Cumberland would have been fearful to contemplate. But the indomitableness of organization is now a fixed fact, and it bleeds due to the heroic conduct of a handful of men from the Keystone State, who were determined to show their brethren of the West their worthiness to fight side by side with the heroes of Shiloh and Stone River.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Tax Sale of Lands in Insurrectionary Districts.

The first sale of lands under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts is advertised to-day by the TAX COMMISSIONERS of South Carolina. Twenty-five tracts on Hilton Head Island, valued at $95,000, and a large number of houses and town lots in Beaufort, will be sold at Port Royal on the 1st of December, or from day to day thereafter until the property is sold. The Commissioners reserve a single lot on each town lot and house, to be made publicly by them of such sum as they deem adequate, of not less than one-third their appraised value. Lots not bid up to one-third their appraised value will be withdrawn.

Commissary-Gen. Taylor.

JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary-General, United States Army, has been relieved from duty and ordered to Chattanooga. Col. SHIRAS, next in rank, takes his place.

Retaliatory Bill of Fare.

It is semi-officially announced that the War Department has requested the authorities at Richmond to inform our authorities what are the rations served out to Union prisoners at Richmond, with a view to procure and to the Confederate officers on our hands similar food, if it can be found.

The Marriage of Miss Chase to Gov. Sprague.

Miss CHASE was married this evening at her home, in the presence of the President and the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of Departments, the foreign Ministers, and the relatives of the bride and groom.

Who Are Claim Agents.

The lawyer's skin will no longer hide the claim agent. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a person presenting claims for payment to any department of the Government is a claim agent, by whatsoever name his calling is designated, and he must show a license for his business.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND is wholly exonerated from charges of malconduct in office, and will soon resume charge of the Medical Department of the army.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The President and the African Civilization Society.

Some time ago the members of the African Civilization Society, who have their seats in the Bible House, New-York, addressed a letter to the Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, Commissioner of Emigration, asking him to bring to the notice of the President of the United States the fact of the existence of the Society, and the objects of their organization, which are stated by themselves to be the civilization and Christianization of Africa and of African descendants to any portion of the world, wherever dispersed; also the destruction of the African slave trade by the introduction of lawful commerce into Africa, the promotion of the growth of cotton and other products there, whereby the natives may become industrious producers as well as consumers of commerce, and generally the elevation of the condition of the colored population of our own country and other lands. Mr. MCCOSH, recently procured the delegation, consisting of five colored men, who came well indorsed by gentlemen of prominence in New-York, to an interview with the President of the United States, and they presented to him an address, in which they asked him to place the sum of $5,000 or more, to the credit of the African Civilization Society, with such arrangements that they may draw on the proper department for similar amounts as the progress of their work shall require.

The President gave them a patient hearing and said he would bestow upon their written communication due consideration.

The Captured Blockade-Runners.

The steamer *Robert E. Lee*, captured by the *James Adger*, was formerly named the *Giraffe*. She is an iron steamer, of about 800 tons, and was fitted out at Glasgow in 1862. She had been plying between that port and Belfast, and was considered one of the swiftest boats afloat. She has paddle-wheels, and draws about ten feet of water, and has been one of the most successful of the blockade-runners between Bermuda and Wilmington. It is supposed she belonged to the rebel Government, as she has been in command of rebel navy officers.

The *Cornubia*, also recently captured by the *James Adger*, was fitted out in England in the Autumn of 1862. She is a side-wheel fifteen-knot steamer, supposed to belong to the rebel Government. At one time she was called the *Jeff. Davis*. She has been quite as successful as the *Robert E. Lee* in running the blockade. She plied between Bermuda and Wilmington.

The *Ella and Anna*, captured by the *Aphra*, was formerly called the *William G. Harris*. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, 400 or 700 tons burden, and considered fast. All were inward bound for Wilmington, and had valuable cargoes of stores and ammunition.

Army Examining Board.

A Board for the examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the rank of Second Lieutenants in the Ordnance corps of the Regular Army, is now in session at the Ordnance Office in Washington. All officers of the army, whether regulars or volunteers, are eligible, provided they pass the requisite examination. The rules governing the Board are to be found in General Orders No. 126, of May 16, 1863, from the Adjutant-General's office. The object is to secure young men who are fitted for these special duties, whether educated at West Point or not, and whose future promotion will depend on their passing rigid examinations. The Ordnance and Engineer corps are the only ones in the army which adopt this principle, and the sooner it is extended to the whole army, the more its discipline and reputation will improve. Application for examination before the Board must be made to the Chief of Ordnance. The Board will be in session only a few weeks longer. The following rules will govern the Board in their examinations of applicants for a rank not higher than that of Captain: Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of ordnance officer, mental, physical and moral; he must be proficient in orthography and composition, and able to give prompt and intelligent answers to any questions in relation to geography, physical and political, the divisions of the boundaries of Governments, the localities of each, and their subjects of access; the laws and regulations of the military service, particularly in the Ordnance Department; the composition and issue of, and accountability for, ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies; practical gunnery, particularly the issue of ammunition; the proper equipment, the strength of materials, and the organization of gun carriages; practical fortification, &c., and must have a fair knowledge of mechanical and architectural drawing. Physically, he will be examined as regards health, age, vision, hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity of bearing fatigue and exposure. Morally, he will be examined as to his honesty, loyalty to the United States, and temperateness.

Exchange of Prisoners.

There is no prospect of an early general exchange of prisoners, although our Government is endeavoring to effect such an arrangement. In a few cases, however, an exchange of surgeons will take place, the rebels holding at Richmond as belonging to our armies.

Consular Recognition.

The President has recognized J. H. GOSSLER, Jr., Consul of Prussia at Boston; JUAN Y. PINO VILLAVEVA, Consul of Spain at New-York, and CARL MESSMER, Consul of the Principalities of Schaumburg Lippe for the United States, to reside at Philadelphia.

THE VICTORY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army of Gen. KELLY:

CLARKSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

My information from Lewisburgh is that Gen. AVERELL's victory was more decisive at Droop Mountain. The enemy's forces engaged were over 4,000. They acknowledge a loss of 269 killed and wounded. Gen. AVERELL took over 100 prisoners, including field officers—one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, camp equipage and wagons.

E. P. KELLY, Brigadier-General.

The Missouri Legislature—The Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Nothing of special interest was done in the Legislature yesterday. The Governor's Message relates almost entirely to State matters. It recommends that indemnities be paid out by the State to emigrants from all counties. Of the withdrawal of the State to the Federal Government, it says:

"There is now no military organization within our borders hostile to the Government of the United States, and there is every sentiment that the former feeling of hostility has yielded down into quiet acquiescence in the supremacy of that Government, and unwillingness to have the peace of the State further disturbed by rebel organizations."

The Democrat's figures in regard to the elections in the State, so far as heard from, give a Radical majority of 264, including the soldiers' vote. The Republican's footing, including the soldiers' vote, shows a Conservative majority of three.

Whereabouts of the Rebel Generals.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A special Cairo dispatch to the *Republican* says a telegram, dated Stamford, Miss., Oct. 6, states that Gen. LEE commands at Chattanooga. HARDEE has been sent to Mobile, and LONGSTREET has been left in command in Virginia.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Maj.-Gen. PEARCE and Staff left here this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Washington, on the steamer *Cosmopolitan*.

The following deaths have taken place here: In the Hampton Hospital—S. E. Adams, 16th New-York battery, Oct. 11; James E. Polk, 19th Wisconsin, Oct. 14; E. R. Lafarge, 16th Wisconsin, Oct. 17; John Grace, conscript, Oct. 21; John McLane, 116th New-York, Oct. 21; Curtis Spencer, 9th Vermont, Oct. 14. In the Chesapeake Hospital—E. W. Hibbard, 9th Vermont, Oct. 14; P. S. Miles, 9th Vermont, Oct. 16; Alex. Keyes, 9th New-York, Oct. 21; Andrew Kennedy, 5th Vermont, Oct. 21; A. Charlock, 4th Wisconsin, Oct. 26; Austin Bates, 169th New-York, Nov. 6.

Distinguished Baltimoreans at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor of Baltimore, and seven Commissioners of the Water Board, are on a visit here to inspect the water works in Boston, in contemplation of additions to water supplies for Baltimore. They visited the State House to-day, and were introduced to Gov. ANDREW.

Death of Judge Lane.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 12.

GEORGE W. LANE, United States District Judge of Alabama, died at the Galt House this afternoon of congestion of the lungs.

New Arrival of the Asia.

CALAIS, Me., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The telegraph line fell between St. George and St. John, New-Brunswick, late this afternoon, and will not be in working order before to-morrow morning. At the latest advices from Halifax, there were no signs of the *Asia*.

Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The sales of Five-Twenties, to-day, amounted to $500,000. The advantage of having all exchanged to next May was only by a provision of paying back the interest in gold or its equivalent.

A Rebel Letter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 10.

The following interesting letter was found upon the body of a rebel soldier at Rappahannock Station. The names are suppressed:

YORK BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SON——: Reuben has got well and he is all the time talking about you. He is a brick boy and wants to know why you can't be taken prisoner and come home on parole-like.

There is not a day but that some deserter goes by going home. We have plenty in our neighborhood that have come home and will not go back to the army. A great many have come to Vicksburgh and claimed protection. The State has gone under, and the negroes have all left and gone over to the Yankees. My son, I cannot say what you will have to do; stay there and fight for the rich man's property when they will not themselves fight for it. There are some rich men who are gentlemen, and go in with them all. But where you find one who does this, you find ten who do not. These men are a great weight to the Confederacy. We have got some men here robbing and doing more damage than the Yankees would have done. They are making more Union men than LINCOLN ever could make. It is beyond description. We cannot believe all you see in the newspapers; but what I see with my own eyes I can believe. I have made a good crop of corn, and some cotton, and if they leave it I will make good money. I am no lover of the Yankees and other politicians. And I know I am as good a Southern Rights' man as anybody. The rich population have run into Texas, leaving the poor people to do as best they can—working up their cotton, and talk of running up all the houses. This will make war among us at home. My son, France and England will divide the United States. In Winn Parish there are 600 men that will not turn out, that is, with the deserters. They are doing something for the Union way. They are trying to get them to go back, threatening to burn their houses if they don't. The Yankees are so near at hand that it keeps our army here busy to keep out of their way. The Yankees are marching on Texas at four different points. They will have the picking there. Our people will return back to Louisiana, stripped of all they had. Those men who have lost their property want to see peace on any terms. These are the men who are hurting the Confederacy by their influence. The Yankees expect that France and Mexico are going to do something for the South. They are turning their guns down the river at Vicksburgh, Natchez, Ellis Cliffs, twenty-five miles below Natchez, and at Port Hudson. If France had come to our assistance when we held Vicksburgh, it would have done some good. But it is too late now. Our men are too much divided, and too many have gone back to the Union. This war was got up drunk, but they will have to settle it sober. There are a great many men here in the South who are to be pitied. My son, I must close. Hoping I may see you soon, I remain your affectionate father.

P. S.—Do not forget your duty to your God.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE BOHEMIAN AT FATHER POINT.

Threatened Attempt to Take the Rebel Rams Out of the Mersey.

The Rebel Iron-Clads Building in France Will Not be Permitted to Leave Port.

The French Army to Evacuate Rome.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool at noon, 10th, *via* Londonderry 11th ult., passed this Point at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Etna* arrived out on the 29th.

The steamship *City of London* reached Liverpool on the night of the 28th.

Most Indian mail advices say the rebel privateer *Georgia* passed Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 13th of September, under full steam, and on the same morning she was believed to have captured a steamer. (This news reached us three weeks since.—ED.)

There had been some little commotion in naval circles in England, owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take out, or seize, the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpool, and it was stated that after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the frigate-sloop *Topaze* had sailed for Liverpool. In the meantime another gunboat has reached the Mersey on the 28th, and was anchored opposite Lairs's pier, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The *Morning Star* announces that the French Government has informed the United States Minister to France, Mr. DAYTON, that the embargoing for the construction of certain vessels, at once, now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain reasons and conditions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn; and the parties engaged in the business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the work.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. STRAHAN, of Liverpool, which is published at the exciting situation of affairs in the South, and asks what more practical proof is needed of the absurdity of the scheme of conquest than that action was quoted at 50c. in New-York, eighteen months after the occupation of New-Orleans.

FRANCE.

Rumors were current that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Civita Vecchia, and that Spain would send 10,000 troops to Rome.

It was stated that the journey of the Empress EUGENIE to Madrid was not unconnected with this matter.

The *Nation* asserts that the French finances do not at present necessitate the loan of 400,000,000 francs.

The Bourse continued heavy. Rentes declined to 68f. 60c. Bullion continued to flow from the Bank of France.

POLAND.

An order had been issued that all persons having had passports *viséd* at Warsaw, were to quit Poland in one day.

The inhabitants of Warsaw had been ordered to carry lanterns in the evening. No one was allowed out after nine.

PRUSSIA.

The election returns indicated a most decided triumph for the united Liberal party.

DENMARK.

Swedish and Norwegian journals of all parties continued unanimous in energetic opposition to the Danish alliance.

SYRIA.

It was reported that affairs were serious in Syria—30,000 Arabs having revolted in the Hauran.

JAPAN, INDIA, &c.

The Overland mail had arrived with Calcutta dates of Sept. 23, and Hong Kong dates to Sept. 11, and from Shanghae to Sept. 5.

Detailed accounts had been received of the English bombardment of Kiuh-gawa, Japan. Seven vessels were engaged, including two frigates. The British lost 13 killed and 50 wounded.

The Japanese ammunition was of a superior quality. The forts mounted 65 guns and mortars. The ships were 400 yards from the forts, and it was wonderful that they were not all sunk. The Prince SATSUMA had bought United States guns and ammunition, including four 150-pounders and some thirteen-inch shell guns. Without a land force Admiral KEPPEL could do nothing further, and as SATSUMA evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yokohama to rest. The object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and if the Japanese remained obstinate, a large army would be necessary to obtain satisfaction.

India advices say the prospect for cotton in the central provinces was most promising. There was great increase in the amount of land under cultivation.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds steady. Money in good supply. Rates rather easier.

Commercial Intelligence per Steamship.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Cotton Market is quiet with an advance of 1/4d. @ 1/2d. The sales of three days were 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000, and exporters 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is steady. BREADSTUFFS, Simmons & Co., WARRINGTON, Wade & Co., and other parties report: Flour quiet and steady. WHEAT firmer at 7s. 10d.@8s. 4d. for Winter Red. Corn is tending upward. Sales at 30s.@30s. 3d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is steady. Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER steady. LARD quiet. TALLOW dull at 43s.@44s. ASHES steady. SUGAR tends downward, and has declined 6d.@9d. COFFEE inactive. RICE active and still advancing. RUM dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. PETROLEUM tends upward; Refined, 1s. 10d.@2s. 1d.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet. SUGAR is tending downward. COFFEE easier. TEA quiet and steady for common Congou. RUM buoyant. TALLOW quiet. PETROLEUM tends upward.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 10½@10¾ discount. Erie shares eager. Consols for Money, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 61,000 bales; of which speculators took 21,000, and exporters 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

SUGAR firm and in fair demand. CORN is inactive and declining. PORK quiet and steady. BEEF dull. BACON steady. LARD quiet. BUTTER steady. CHEESE quiet. TALLOW dull at 43s. 6d. RICE steady

The Daily Graphic.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1870.

Board of Aldermen met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President, Hon. HENRY HILTON.

The Journal of the last Stated Session was read and approved.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Alderman ROBERTS—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella, for the erection of a stable in the rear of No. 1,000 Second-avenue.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella, for the erection of a stable in the rear of No. 1,002 Second-avenue.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella, for the erection of a stable in the rear of No. 1,004 Second-avenue.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella, for the erection of a stable in the rear of No.

and before the Board broke up the decline from the best figures of the morning with quite general sales. Second Boards and afterwards on the Street, the demand for the Railways was fully met without excitement between buyers and sellers.

The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Wednesday night, the market closing steady and under less excitement than on Wednesday:

	Wed. Night.	Fri. Noon.		Wed. Night.	Fri. Noon.
Gold (cl'g)	145¾	147¾	Hudson Riv.	127	127
U.S. 6s, '81	107	107	Mich. Central	121	121
Mich. Centrals	85¾	85¾	Mich. Southern	81¾	81¾
Erie	83¾	83¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	74¾	74¾
Erie Preferred	93¾	93¾	Illinois Cen.	119¾	119¾
Reading	127	127¾	Cleveland & P.	104¾	104¾
Pacific Mail	97½	97½	Pittsburgh	99	99
Illinois Cen.	119¾	119¾	Fort Wayne	99	99¾
Harlem	32	32¾	Rock Island	102¾	103
Hudson	32	32¾	North-Western	25¾	25¾
Toledo	109¾	109¾	Northern Pac.	21¾	21¾
Wabash	18½	18½	Canton Co.	39	39½
Northwest	45	45	Chicago and A.	83½	83
Northwest pf.	58	58	Quicksilver	42	42½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120
Union	112
Phenix	110
North River	105
Westchester	112
Commerce	104
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	94
Seventh	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Gal. & Chi. Extn.	89
Gal. & Chic. 2d	80
Chi. & R. I. Loan	91
Chi. & R. I. 7s	93
Clev. & Pitts. 1st	107
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	91
Chi. & Alton	93
Chi. & Alton, Income	60

The Rock Island Road earned the first week in November:

1863 ..... $115,564 | 1862 ..... $43,759
Increase $71,805

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned the first week in November:

1863 ..... $95,779 | 1862 ..... $23,859
Increase $71,920

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

Cities.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Nov. 7	$182,200,000	$26,400,000	$9,100,000
" Nov. 14	182,400,000	26,700,000	9,100,000
Increase	$200,000	$300,000	
Boston, Nov. 7	76,651,617	24,557,547	7,776,007
" Nov. 14	76,647,160	24,673,993	7,772,671
Increase		$116,446	
Phil., Nov. 7	32,847,180	10,473,000	4,182,671
" Nov. 14	32,847,180	10,473,000	4,182,671
Total	$291,498,797	$61,630,993	$21,054,678
Last week	291,047,617	61,457,547	20,948,678
Increase	$451,180	$173,446	$106,000
Last year	286,000,000	52,000,000	22,000,000

Monday next, Nov. 16, is the day fixed upon by the New-York and New-Haven Company for making the proposed settlement of the claims against the Company growing out of the Schuyler fraud of July, 1854. An old merchant of this City, interested in the final disposition of this long pending difficulty, sends us the following remarks:

"'Blessed are the peacemakers!' But it does not follow that such are always successful. In the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and some of the holders of what is termed spurious or disputed stock, some of the parties agreed upon a compromise, believed to be based upon the principles of justice, promising an early settlement of all the matters in dispute, but unfortunately and misfortunately, as it is believed, at a time when those questions were in a fair way of settlement, the Judiciary, by a decision on the issue of damages—by no means conclusive—threw the whole question into confusion again, calculated to set the opposing litigants by the ears, and thus make more business for the Courts for years to come. It is the opinion of disinterested parties that all would so largely benefited by the settlement proposed, and yet from the peculiar decision referred to, it is thought litigation will go on, and the lawyers draw the dividends that justly belong to their clients. Is this wise? Can it prove ultimately profitable to either party?"

The Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 12.

The weather toward the close of the week was quite cool and wintry, and on Monday night there was a smart frost, rendering the temperature particularly favorable for pork-packing; but the reception of hogs so far being light, there has not been much done, and though nearly all the houses have made a beginning, the amount done in the aggregate has been hardly enough to justify us in saying that the season is fairly opened as regards curing, but in the meantime are prepared to cut, to their full capacity as soon as the hogs are in. The mild and unsettled weather which prevailed up to Sunday, and the extraordinary high price of feed of all kinds, deterred droves from bringing their stock to market, with a probability that they would have to wait favorable weather to sell, under heavy expenses; but the cool, frosty temperature of the last three days, and the active, not to say pressing, demand for hogs at $4 90@5 25 will bring in a large supply the present week, and we anticipate an animated market. The large number of cars now under the control of the City authorities, and being used by them in the transportation of coal, will cause some inconvenience to drovers east of this city, and the receipts from that direction will not be as large as they otherwise would be; but from the West the receipts will be large, for we have no doubt that the determination to sell hogs as soon as they can be put in a salable condition, is general at all points; for while corn is selling at 60c.@75c. ₩ bushel, which are the rates current at all interior points in the entire West, farmers will avoid seeing it to hogs, except to a very limited extent, barely enough to enable them to sell them. In districts where the corn has not been badly injured by frost, this will be the case, as well as in those where it has to mature the trade may look for very scarce receipts at the outset, and for a short season.

The total receipts of dressed hogs this week were about 16,000 head, all of which sold at 6c to 6¼c ₩ for those averaging under 200 pounds, and 6¼@6½c for those averaging 200 pounds and upward. The total receipts for the season to date were slightly over 20,000 head against 40,000 head at the corresponding date last year; but this indicates nothing, as the weather was good before this last season for packing.

New mess pork is held at $17 50 but none has been sold, and indeed but little for sale. The belief is that but few hogs will be fit to make mess pork, and hence the speculative feeling in that article here and elsewhere.

Lard advanced to 11c. for old and 11½c. for new, and has been in active demand, with an increasing disposition to buy and a decreasing one to sell. Bulk meats have not changed essentially, though a considerable amount has been sold at 5c. and 5½c. for shoulders and sides; the latter, however, could not be bought below 6c. at the close. Bacon has been bought very freely on orders from the East, and some dressed St. Louis and Louisville, at 5½c. for shoulders packed, and 6¼c. for sides, but yesterday 150,000 lbs. shoulders sold at 5¾c. loose; clear bacon sides sold at 7¾c. loose yesterday. Both these and the shoulders are taken to fill Government contracts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 24,467 bbls. Flour, 682,561 bu. and 7,612 bags Corn Meal, 26,567 bush. of Wheat, 7,360 bushels Corn, 46 bushels Rye, 26,264 bushels Barley, 114,681 bushels Oats, 260 bushels Malt, 6,594 pkgs. Provisions and 651 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at rising prices, including Pots at 6¾@7¾c., and Pearls at 9@9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is epileptical at present, as the demand is quite limited; but with light stocks in market, especially of desirable styles, some which can quite scarce, holders maintain prices very well. The total shipment of boots and shoes from Boston by rail and sea, for the past week, have been (according to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*) 11,682 cases. Of this number 10,158 cases were sent by rail as follows: 3,563 cases to New-York and Pennsylvania; 1,117 to the Southern States now in our possession; and 5,478 to the Western States, including 213 cases to California. The shipments from the Custom-house were 1,523 cases, among which we notice 240 destined for San Francisco.

COFFEE—Has been quiet inactive, to-day, at previous quotations. Java at 29c.@43c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c.@32c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31¼c.@33¼c.; St. Domingo, 26c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive and depressed. Middlings, 80c.@85c. ₩ lb.; sales and receipts since our last, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour were more sought after by shippers, speculators and the regular home trade, early in the day, at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., but the market closed tamely, the demand having fallen off. The receipts were liberal. Sales, since our last, 16,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@5 75; poor to choice old and new extra State at $5 90@6 85, chiefly at $6 10@6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@7 20; Superfine State and Western.....$5 50 @5 75
Extra State.....5 10 @5 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....5 85 @6 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brds.....7 15 @7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....7 25 @9 00
Extra Genesee.....6 60 @9 00
Fancy to very choice Saint Missouri.....7 50 @11 00
Southern Flour continues scarce and in fair demand at current prices. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls. at $6 10@6 25 for Baltimore and Georgetown Superfine; $6 30@6 50 for Fancy; $6 60@6 75 for Extra; $6 80@7 for Family; $7 10@7 25 for Shipping Brands; and $7 30@8 for Extra Family. Rye Flour is quiet and steady at $5 60@5 80 for Superfine State and Western. Corn Meal is quiet and steady at $4 30@4 40 for Jersey; $4 for Marshy Creeks; $4 35@4 50 for Fairies; $4 for Brandywine; and $4 25@4 35 for Atlantic Mills, ₩ bbl. Sales, also, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour sometimes at $3 50@3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Lower Raisins, at $2 45@$2 55 and Round Dutch, at $2 60@$2 65 ₩ box. In Boston yesterday, about 30,000 boxes and packages of Raisins, and 4 quantity of Lemons and Grapes, the cargo of ship Herrod, from Malaga, were sold, by Messrs. Hassen & Co., only about 4,000 packages of the Clemens brand being withdrawn from sale. There was a good attendance of buyers. Layer Raisins sold from $4 05@$4 10 for boxes; $2 00@$2 20 for half-boxes; Mtt Raisins, $2 60@$2 90 ₩ box; London Layer Raisins, $5 05@$5 10 for boxes, $2 60 for half-boxes, and $1 35 for quarters. Sun Raisins, $3 65 ₩ keg, $10 ₩ cask, and $6 75 ₩ half-cask, with 917 20@917 50 for 700 cases Muscatel. Of Lemons, 60 boxes sold at $3 25, and 200 boxes at $3 35; 300 boxes of Grapes at $4 10.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and quoted 1c. @2c. ₩ bushel, but the demand has been restricted, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the advance claimed by holders. The receipts have been moderate, but since our last, 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 41@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 40@$1 43—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 40@$1 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 36@$1 39; Milwaukee Club, at $1 34@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 32@$1 36; Amber Kentucky at $1 44 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, chiefly on speculative and forward account, and the market closed very firmly, in view of the limited arrivals. Sales 700,000 bushels at 61 @ 62c. for Mixed Western in store and 61@62c. for car-afloat; Round 62@63c. for Yellow Western and 63@64c. for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and nominal at 91 @92c. ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and quoted a trifle higher, closing at 60@60½c. for Canada at afloat, and 60c. for Western, afloat. Western, Ohio, State at 59½c.@60c. ₩ bushel. Sales 114,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in lively demand and firmer at $1 25@$1 35 ₩ bushel; sales 24,000 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 30@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. The Albany Evening Journal of yesterday says: "Two small canals in Albany freezing up o'clock, at the first it heavily hail by those engaged in the milling and commercial business of Albany. The bulk of the canal boats have either been laid up for enlargement before the Erie or to out-of-town ports. City masters and consumers have thought very confidently, they still underlooking the impression that Western and Northern operators concerned the market after a certain period. The bulk of the offering this morning was either left in store or those previously upon the market, no new lots having arrived. Holders are firm, and the ruling rates to-day and the sales reported yesterday, show that the market has undergone but little change during the week. We quote free-on-board State at $1 30@$1 35, the latter figure for Jefferson County, $1 35 carrier for ordinary State, $1 30@$1 45 for Canada Wheat and $1 40@$1 50 for Canada West. In Barley little matching has transpired, and prices are nominal. The following table shows the receipts of flour and grain at the under-mentioned places, for the week ending Nov. 7:

	Flour, Wheat, Bush.	Corn, Bush.	Barley, Bush.	Oats, Bush.
Chicago	28,000	388,119	84,000	93,000
Milwaukee	32,000	200,000	20,000	30,000
Toledo	8,000	75,000	4,000	3,000
Detroit	10,000	70,000	3,000	2,000
Cleveland	——	30,000	2,000	1,000
Total	108,000	1,063,000	113,000	129,000
Previous week	108,000	1,063,000	113,000	129,000
Corresponding week, '62	108,000	1,063,000	113,000	129,000

HAY—North River is in good demand and very firm, at $1 10@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and steady in price, at 29c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 10c. @20c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for most descriptions, especially for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at full and frequent prices, with very moderate supplies in market. In Albany, according to the *Journal*, there are 14 vessels now frozen in, and there is a better sentiment in the market, particularly of Pine, than there has been generally during the season. Prices are advancing to cover increased cost from this channel freight. Two mills have been active, but ship-masters, content to New-York, have been light, owing to the great scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports. The present ruling rate of freights to Boston ports is now $4 ₩ M., which above Rensselaer, and 50 cents in the Gantlet for vessels that pass Rouse's Point, and compare at the present freights. The receipts continue to come up fully to the expectations of the trade, and the returns for the first week in November of Boards and Counting cover a larger number than any week in the corresponding week of either of the years since the Erie and Champlain Canals. From the opening of navigation to Nov. 6, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Pieces.	Timber, Pieces.	Shingles, Pieces.
1863	287,312,000	28,000	129,287,000
1862	140,000,017	20,000	124,540,000
1861	216,000,000	21,000	108,000,000
1860	217,000,000	20,000	102,154,000

The steady weekly increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling has swollen the aggregate for the season until it now exceeds that of last season, but falls short of the gross receipts of 1860.

MOLASSES—The principal sales reported to-day were 300 bbls. New Orleans, by auction, at 49c.@51½c. ₩ gallon. Market very dull.

NAVAL STORES—An inactive trade, but firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 20@$3 22 ₩ gallon; Resin, $4 60@$4 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $3 50@$3 60 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $2 90@$2 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at about previous prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 63½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2 00. Linseed $1 38@$1 40 ₩ No. 1 Lard, at 60c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½; Olive at $1 80@$2 ₩ gallon; and 95 @$2 00 @ and 94 @$2 00 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 29c.; Refined do. 50c.@52c. free, and 46½c.@48c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly more active, the speculative inquiry having improved, and prices have favored sellers. Sales have been made since our last of 11,200 bbls. at 917 87½@918, closing at $18 for Mess Mess; $16 87½@$16 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$15 87½ for Prime; $13 87½@$14 for thin Mess; $10 75@$10 87½ for clear Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 50 (the latter rate for extra heavies) for Prime ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,500 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $16 25@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are more active at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Sales, 130 pkgs.; also 250,000 lbs. green Sides and Shoulders, at 7¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand at 7¾c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; 250 pkgs., including 100 boxes Long Clear Middles, at 10c., and 150 boxes Short do. at 11¾c. ₩ lb., cash for Cumberland; delivery Lard is dull and prices lower; sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@11¾c. here, ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are more sought after, and are up to 7¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is more sought after and in steady to-day. Sales 600 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$26 India Mess, $28@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales, 1,000 tcs. Beef Hams $17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 20c.@26c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@26c. for common to prime State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy, at 11c@ 15½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in demand, including Rice India, at 6¾@7.50, ₩ 100 lbs. Sales 500 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 850 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c., Porto Rico at 13¾c., Cuba at 12c.@13¾c., 670 boxes Havana part at 12c.@ 13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and firm at 14c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 285,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,050 bbls. at 26c.@26½c., closing at 24c., and 50 bbls. Drudge at 61½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been effected to-day; rates have favored shipowners. For Liverpool, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 2d.@1s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; 1,000 tcs. Beef at 2s. 10½d.@3s. by sailing vessel, and 5s. 6d. by steamer, ₩ tierce; 1,100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 40s.; and 200 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 15s. ₩ ton. For London, 200 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton; 50 bales Hops at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Oil Cake on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₩ ton. For Havre, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Rotterdam, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 15 tons Measurement Goods at 35s. ₩ ton; and 200 hhds. Tobacco, by an American vessel, on private terms. For Cette, a French brig took Tallow at 55f. and 5 ₩ cent. For Cadiz, a cargo of Heavy Pipe Staves at $40 ₩ thousand.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	Nov. 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 18	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Dec. 2	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	Dec. 10	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Bohemian	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Quebec
Glasgow	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Anglia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 14	Southampton	New-York
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star ..... Nov. 15, New-York, 5 P. M.

For California.

Illinois ..... Nov. 15 ..... New-York ..... Panama
Costa Rica ..... Nov. 17 ..... New-York ..... Havana

For Europe.

The mail for Europe by the Cunard steamer Africa, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the City of Washington will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the Fulton will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America will close on Friday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... A. M. and 3 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railway) close at ..... A. M. and 3 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for Canada close at ..... A. M. and 3 P. M.

The above mails are forwarded from the Post-office in the closed pouches daily at the New-York Postoffice at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDSMITH & HART,
No. 799 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATTEEN, DEMOUSLINES,
COUNTERPANES, BORDERED REPS and BELGIANS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, GAITINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON S HART,
No. 799 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elgar has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town trade.

Mrs. Elgar's Corsets are unrivalled for ease, grace, elegance and perfect fit. Ladies, ruffians, children and infants furnished. Children's Corsets a specialty. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only to select. The only place for "Sale Ends" is at Mrs. Elgar's, No. 1,001 Broadway.

AT MR. PERCIVAL'S, No. 481 BROADWAY, All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Hamburg Edgings, Corsets, Corset Jeans, Waterproofs, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemisettes, Collars, Cuffs, Infants' Robes, Caps, Hoods, Under Garments, Flannel Skeleton Skirts, Bridal Outfits, Infants' Wardrobes, &c. Initials and monograms embroidered. Stamping on handkerchiefs, &c. Embroidering, Braiding cotton and silk embroidery to order. Stamping to embroider and braiding done at the shortest notice. Pinking for dress trimmings. Lessons given by the new.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES IN Bridal grosgrains, velvet ribbons, buttons and fringes, silk gimps, sleeves and corsets, buttons, braids and cords of every variety; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, very cheap, of small warrants, from importers, hosiery and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; another wanted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGERT'S, No. 441 and 443 Third-av., near 28th-st.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS & SPENCER have a large assortment of BRUSSELS 5-4th INGRAIN and STRAW CARPETS, HUCK MATS, OILCLOTHS, all WIDTHS. Sales-room No. 79, Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, GENTLEMAN of talent, to keep a trading school. City; good salary for City school; French and Spanish; also a woman for City school; French and Spanish; also a woman for Country school; French and English; salary $400. Apply at No. 24 Bond-st., between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as teacher of the English branches, including calisthenics; has had considerable experience; terms moderate; satisfactory reference exchanged. Address Miss EMMA L. ELMENDORF, Albany, N. Y.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY—A GRADuate and member of English, French, music and drawing—desires an engagement as daily instructress; unexceptionable references; would receive pupils in the above branches at her residence. Address H., No. 116 West eighth-st., between 6th and Waverly.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT PROF. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 787 Sixth-av., near 52d-st. Private lessons daily.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 224 6th-av., New-York.
No. 125 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays at Academy, and Wednesdays and Saturdays.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays at Academy, and Fridays at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Private lessons, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Circulars and terms at the Academy, or at the Hotel Brunswick, Fifth-av. and 28th-st., every day, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Parents can commence at any time.
For terms, &c., see Circulars.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 12 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY assembling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO GIFTS FOR FOUR ABOVE COST,
believing this to be attractive to the mass who have hitherto been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.
It is important for the ten dollar, so to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 31 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.
No. 31 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, No. 1, Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, &c.—20 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, No. 802, 804, 806, 808 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength as at the expense of a nurse by using
BROWN'S PATENT BABY UNDERS,
which consist of cement artificial, an electric spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 456 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnuts plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock, or made to order, of the best material and at short notice. HOFFMAN & PERSH, No. 186 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A PRACTICAL AND responsible party to take a contract for mining magnetic iron ore near the City. Also, a party to contract for cutting same. References required. Call at No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 163 Times Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 331 Broadway, for 3 days.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE DINING-ROOM UNder the Bowery Hotel, doing a good business. No. 208 Bowery.

PERSONAL.

MRS. CAROLINE M. CRANE IS HEREby notified that her contract to sell the 25th-st. Hotel, building is hereby null and void.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS NURSE OR FAMILY SEAMstress.—An American widow lady wishes a good situation for the above; is competent to take charge of children and sew; first-class City references given. Call for two days, at 49 West Washington-place, in the basement.

A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS COOK OR NURSE; is competent to take charge of children and sew; first-class City references given. Can be seen for two days, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FIRDAY, NOV. 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Ball, Lilliputian Kids, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Grand Tableaux, the Child as the Redeemer, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Katherine Mayourneen—Trifles Marriage.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Rough, I and All Three.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kate Kennedy.

GOUPIL'S (No. 716 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

MIDLOE GARDEN—Cosmorama.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rumors which, for a day or two, have blown southward from the lakes, respecting a conspiracy on the part of rebels in Canada to make hostile demonstrations against Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, and other Northern towns, seem to be entitled to more attention than wise people generally have been willing to give them. They now have the weight of official recognition. The Governor-General of Canada, in the exercise of becoming comity and international good faith, has notified our Government, through Lord LYONS, of the probable existence of a rebel plot to seize steamboats on Lake Erie, set free the 2,000 prisoners confined at Johnson's Island, and destroy the lake cities by fire. The Secretary of War has notified the officials of the threatened cities that this information has been received, and it is probable that such measures have been adopted as will effectually thwart the infamous design of the conspirators.

From the Army of the Potomac we have information, without the details, of an engagement yesterday morning between detachments of our infantry and cavalry and STUART'S cavalry, near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper, in which the latter received a handsome whipping. The army otherwise remained quiet, but the calm was considered to be the premise of approaching battle-storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper County which was occupied by us previous to LEE'S late advance. Our reconnoissances beyond the Rapidan have explained very effectually the reports that the rebel army was suffering and almost starving. New-York and Baltimore dealers in desiccated and preserved meats keep the Commissary Department fairly supplied, if the tell-tale numbers of empty cans scattered through the rebel camping-grounds are to be believed. But the destitution of shoe-leather and clothing seems not to have been exaggerated. The purpose of LEE to to winter between the Rapidan and Rappahannock is further indicated by the preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter is continued with unsparing persistency, and its massive walls cannot fall before a long time to become a classic mound of pulverized brick and mortar. Rebel accounts to Tuesday last say that Gen. GILLMORE'S batteries and the monitors do not abate their fire. The enormous aggregate number of 9,346 shots have been directed against the doomed fortress since the commencement of the bombardment, of which 7,700 have struck.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the *Bohemian* at Father Point gives three days' later news from Europe. There had been some excitement in British naval circles respecting rumors of an attempt to be made to steal the rebel rams out of the Mersey, and that such an event was not considered altogether improbable may be inferred from the fact that war-vessels were sent to guard against it. Confirmation is brought through the London papers of the statement that the French Government has notified the builders of iron-clad vessels for the rebels that permission to prosecute the work is withdrawn, and the furnishing of cannon and munitions of war has also been prohibited. A rumor was current that the French army occupying Rome was to evacuate the Papal dominions. The Polish revolution presents no new features. Swedish and Norwegian journals are vigorous in opposition to the proposed Danish alliance.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution by Mr. HENRY was adopted requesting the Ferry Committee to report what measures should be taken to compel the proprietors of the Hoboken Ferry, running from the foot of Hoboken-street, to run a better class of boats than they now use and at more regular times than they are now run. On resolution by Mr. MAURAN, the Street Commissioner was requested to report why the streets are not always properly gas-lighted at night. Brig.-Gen. HAYES' request to be allowed to remove the Park Barracks from their present location to the Battery, which was granted by the Councilmen on the recommendation of Mayor OPDYKE, came up; Mr. FOX wished to postpone the subject indefinitely, which the Board refused by 9 to 6 to do, and then laid over the papers. The Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings was directed to require the walls of the Colored Orphan Asylum, burned out by the rioters, to be taken down by the owners, if they will consent to do it, and if they will not, then by his direction, as they are believed to be in a condition of danger and liable to fall at any time. In compliance with the Comptroller's request, the Board voted to transfer from the account of "Interest on Revenue Bonds," the sum of $78,051 79, to distribute it as follows: To account of "Police Station-houses," $5,000; to "Interest on Union Defence Fund Bonds," $51 79; to "Advertising for the Common Council," $20,000; and to "Cleaning Streets," $50,000. They also voted to transfer $8,000 from the account of "Interest on Revenue Bonds" to "Printing for the Common Council." Adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at their meeting, and adjourned to Monday.

The rebels boast of a pike with which some of the Alabamians are armed, and think it will strike terror to the Yankees. The Alabama pike consists of a keen two-edged steel blade, like a large bowie-knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavalrymen, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the sheafy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a staff eight feet long.

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. ABBOTT, of Niles, Cayuga County, died suddenly of neuralgia on Wednesday morning last. He was active at the polls on election day, and his illness resulted from overexertion and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. ABBOTT represented the Second Assembly District of Cayuga in the Assembly during the years 1847-'48, and the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne, in the Senate during the years 1861-'62.

The New-Hampshire *Gazette*, claiming to be the oldest newspaper in America, completed its one hundred and seventh year on the 1st of October.

In spite of the frost, the Kentucky tobacco crop will fest up something like 150,000 hogsheads.

A new weekly paper, entitled the *Colored Citizen*, and edited by colored people, has just been started in Cincinnati.

The Money market worked steadier yesterday and the Brokers had less difficulty in making the daily accounts of Bank. The Stock market closed steady, though prices were not equal to the sudden large recovery on Wednesday night. Gold is firm, after closing to 147@147¼, and Exchange in good demand at 161@161½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs attracted more attention yesterday at advancing prices. The Provision market was generally more active, especially for Hog products, which were decidedly firmer. Whisky was more sought after and was higher. Tallow was brisk and buoyant. Cotton was quiet and depressed. The Wool sale passed off quite spiritedly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Fish, Metals, Petroleum and Sugars. Moderate freight engagements were reported at rising figures.

The Pennsylvania Decision Against the Conscription Act.

A majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice LOWRIE and Justices WOODWARD and THOMPSON, against Justices STRONG and READ—have decided that the National Enrollment bill is contrary to the Constitution, and have granted injunctions to restrain the Provost-Marshals from proceeding with the draft. If this decision of the highest tribunal of the State is carried out, there must be either a conflict between Pennsylvania and the Federal Government, or the latter must cease to obtain any soldiers from that State, except those who may choose to volunteer. In other words, the majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has determined, so far as they are concerned, that there shall be either civil war at the North, or a relinquishment of the war against the rebellion.

Who are the functionaries that have assumed this extraordinary position? Chief Justice LOWRIE is a States Rights Democrat, whose term as Judge expires next month, and who, as a candidate for reelection, was defeated at the late election by the Union nominee, Judge AGNEW. Justice WOODWARD is the same who, as candidate for Governor of the State, was defeated at the same election by Gov. CURTIN. Whatever the legal abilities of those gentlemen, it is certain that their political opinions do not accord with those of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania. Had the decision been deferred a month longer, when the newly-elected Judge will take the place of the present Chief Justice, the decision, in all probability, would have been the reverse of what it now is. This, of course, in itself, must greatly detract from its moral effect.

Another fact that impairs its moral authority is the political spirit that manifests itself in Justice WOODWARD'S opinion. He seems hardly yet to have gotten over the heat of his late strife in the political arena. This appears especially in his effort to cast odium upon the Enrollment act as oppressive to the poor. He says:

"The payment of $300 excuses any drafted person, so that it is, in fact, a law providing for a compulsory draft or conscription of such citizens as are unwilling or unable to purchase exemption at the stipulated price. *It is the first instance, in our history, of legislation forcing a great public burden on the poor.*"

Such talk as this may answer well enough for the stump, but surely it is beneath the dignity of the bench. It is not the province of a judge to pronounce upon the expediency or the propriety of a legislative enactment. He has to do simply with its correct interpretation, or, in certain cases, with its compatibility with the Constitution. It was pertinent to neither of these duties that he should impugn the fidelity of Congress and of the President, by charging them with "forcing," in an unprecedented way, "a great public burden on the poor." Such language is partisan imputation; it is not judicial exposition.

The specific ground on which the act is pronounced unconstitutional is that the Constitution expressly designates *the militia* as the means whereby insurrections are to be suppressed—its words being, Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

The Chief Justice says:

"It seems to me this is an unauthorized substitute for the militia of the States. If valid, it completely annuls, for the time being, the remedy for insurrection provided by the Constitution, and substitutes a new and unprovided one. Or, rather, it takes that very State frame, stripes it of its officers, despoils it of its organization, and reconstructs its elements under a different authority, though under somewhat similar forms. If this act is law, it is supreme law, and the States have no militia out of the class usually called to militia duty; for the whole class is appropriated as a National force under this law, and no State can make any law that is inconsistent with it. The State militia is wiped out if this act is valid, except so far as it may be *permitted* by the Federal Government."

And Justice WOODWARD declares:

"The great vice of the conscript law is, that it is founded on an assumption that Congress may take away, not the State rights of the citizen, but the security and foundation of his State rights. The Constitution of the United States committed the liberties of the citizen in part to the Federal Government, but expressly reserved to the States, and the people of the States, all it did not delegate. It gave the General Government a standing army, but left to the States their militia. Its purposes in all this balancing of powers were wise and good, but this legislation disregards these distinctions and upturns the whole system of government when it converts the State militia into 'National forces,' and claims to use and govern them as such."

If this theory—that the militia alone can be used to suppress insurrections—is correct, it follows that the general authority given to Congress by the Constitution "to raise and support armies," has no object except to provide against *foreign* enemies and the Indians, and that *any* employment of the regular army of the United States to suppress the rebellion is unconstitutional. The idea is contrary to the whole practice of the Government from its origin, and is preposterous. If these Judges had once granted that the regular army could participate at all in the suppression of the rebellion, their whole cardhouse of sophistry would at once have fallen to pieces; for the power given to Congress "to raise and support armies" is unlimited, both as regards number and as regards duration. It can raise them by conscription as well as by voluntary recruiting, and it can raise a million soldiers just as legitimately as it can raise a thousand. The Copperhead Judges do not exactly say that the regular national forces are excluded from all part in putting down the rebellion. So far they well and. They slur over this essential point, and keep it out of sight. And yet the whole tenor of their theorizing implies precisely that. It is the *exclusive* function of the State militia to "suppress insurrections."

Of course this style of thought belongs to nothing else than the State Rights school. It is part and parcel of the Calhoun doctrine, that the Federal Government is subordinate to the States, and dependent upon the good will and pleasure of the official functionaries of each State for its existence. If the State militia *alone* can suppress insurrections, then it follows that it rests with State officials whether insurrections shall be suppressed, for the Constitution expressly provides that when the militia are employed in the service of the United States, "the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia shall be reserved to the States respectively." No body of troops can be efficient without efficient officers, and it would therefore be perfectly easy for State Governors who chose to oppose the war to paralyze it, so far as their States were concerned, by the appointment of officers also opposed to it. The Government having no force of its own wherewith to defend itself, would thus, under this system, be subject to just the fate that a few factious Governors might see fit to determine. If there is any point in the South Carolina creed worse than this, we have yet to hear of it.

Pennsylvania has had a narrow escape from most serious domestic trouble. Had Judge WOODWARD been elected Governor of the State—if he is what his political friends have claimed him to be, a man of principle—he would have felt bound, when taking the Executive chair next January, to carry out this decision of the Supreme Court by preventing, or endeavoring to prevent, the draft of a single man within the State limits. He would have arrayed the State authority against the Federal authority. Of course the Federal authority would not have yielded, for to have yielded would have been a relinquishment of the very principle on which this war is prosecuted against *the rebellion. President LINCOLN might just* as well succumb to South Carolina, in its defiance of what it calls the unconstitutional power of the Federal Government, as to succumb to Pennsylvania, or any authority in Pennsylvania, in a similar denial. The only tribunals which can legitimately pass upon the constitutionality of Federal enactments are the Federal Courts; and Judge GRIER, of the United States Supreme Court, himself always a Democrat, has explicitly affirmed the constitutionality of this National Enrollment bill, in a case originating in this same State of Pennsylvania. The Federal Government did not appear by attorney before the Supreme Court of the State at all in the present case, for the good reason that it would not recognize its jurisdiction in the premises. The State Court had no jurisdiction. The so-called decision has not the weight of a straw. Its only value is to show that the disorganizing spirit which prompts opposition to the national authorities reaches even the highest and most sacred positions.

The Virginia Guerrillas—How to Deal With Them.

There is something very extraordinary in the impunity enjoyed by the guerrillas who are operating within our lines in Virginia. From "gobbling up" small parties of our men, cutting off trains, rolling sutlers, and stampeding mules and horses, these gentry have now commenced the practice of assassination on a great scale. They lie in wait in the woods, singly or in parties of two or three, and fire upon passing officers or soldiers. Every day we hear of men being shot down in this way, and the evil is steadily increasing. The woods between our front and the Potomac are said to be swarming with ruffians who make their presence known solely by robbery and murder. They are said to be "MOSBY'S men," but we believe nobody has the least knowledge whether they have anything to do with MOSBY or not, or whether they have the smallest connection whatever with the Confederate army. There can be nothing easier than to take a musket and go into the woods and shoot at everybody who passes along the road. There is no reason why deserters, stragglers and robbers of all kinds and degrees should not rush to this mode of enriching themselves, or gratifying their bad passions; and we may be right well assured that as long as we content ourselves with the conclusion that anybody who waylays our soldiers in the vicinity of the camp is one of "MOSBY'S guerrillas," and therefore entitled to the rank and honor of an enemy, all the bad characters who invariably swarm round an army, will go into the business of lying in wait and murdering. An orderly cannot at this moment be sent anywhere outside our camp without danger to his life; the officers cannot ride between two divisions of the army without a strong escort. And yet we are not half way to Richmond. We may imagine what the state of things will be as we advance further South, and when every needy Virginian and broken-down sutler that we leave behind on our track becomes fully aware that he has only to take a shot-gun, and get behind a tree, in order to fill his pockets with greenbacks and watches, with the certainty of being treated as a prisoner of war in case he is caught.

Now there is no reason why this state of things should continue. If it were once well understood that everybody taken prowling inside our lines with arms in their hands, without uniforms, offices or commissions, and still worse, when, after firing from an ambush upon Union soldiers, would certainly be hanged, there would be a rapid diminution in the number of gentlemen engaged in this occupation. There is little doubt that nine-tenths of them are either poor whites from the neighborhood, or scoundrels from the North who follow the army from love of crime. Probably not one of them has the slightest connection with any Confederate organization, or is under the orders of any Confederate officer, or has the least intention of exposing himself in open fight, for any cause in the world. They have, therefore, no claim to the treatment of prisoners of war. They are simply brigands who help the enemy; but the mere fact of their helping the enemy makes them none the less brigands. Robbery or murder are none the less crimes for being all committed against one side.

Persons of this class have always, in all wars, been treated as outlaws. The Spanish guerrillas were invariably executed by the French immediately on being caught, and in spite of the general sympathy felt for them by the other nations of Europe, we believe nobody has ever ventured to impugn the legality of their punishment. They carried on operations precisely as our guerrillas are now doing—varying the larger operations by attacking convoys by assassination of solitary Frenchmen on the high roads. In Italy, every attempt on the part of the peasantry to take part in the struggle between the Austrians and French armies was repressed by a general fusillade and burning of their villages. The thing was inhuman, no doubt, as it was, wholesale, but it was necessary to the safety of the French army, and therefore its lawfulness has never been questioned. In India, the English have pursued precisely the same course. And the reason of it is very simple. Humanity and civilization both require that the work of hostilities should, on land as well as on sea, be confined to organized forces, subject to discipline, under the control of officers, and liable to punishment in case of gross violation of the laws of war. Therefore, it is only to persons belonging to these forces that the protection of these laws are extended. If private individuals were allowed to take part in hostilities on their own account, the mere declaration of war would be the signal for the appearance of swarms of brigands, who would rob and murder friend and foe alike, fill the whole country with ruin and misery, and roam from place to place as their passions might dictate, with the certainty of impunity, or the next thing to impunity, for to such men a short term of imprisonment would have no terror.

Revenue Decisions and Custom-House Practices.

The United States Circuit Court has recently decided some important revenue questions, two of which are reported in our columns this morning. Some of them are important, not so much on account of the intricacy of the questions involved, or the amount immediately in controversy, as because they settle courses of practice at the Custom-house. The more questions which can be settled as to that business the better it is for our importing community; and some of these practices are such that one must almost wonder how they could ever have arisen, or how they were ever attempted to be defended in Court.

For instance, the effort was made in one case to have the Court decide that the time within which an appeal could be taken from the decision of the Collector, as to the amount of duties in a given case, which, by the law, must be within ten days of the entry of the goods, is to begin to run, when goods are entered for warehouse, at the time of the warehousing entry instead of the withdrawal entry. The effect of this would be, that the Collector might not make any decision at all within ten days from the warehousing entry, and the merchant would be cut off entirely from any right of appealing from his decision when he did make it. It would seem as if the fact that this result would follow, ought to have convinced the Custom-house authorities that they were wrong in their construction of the law, and that they ought not to have tried to cut the merchant off in this way from his right of appeal. The case, however, was brought up for the construction of the Court, and the Court sam the justice of the merchant's claim, if the Custom-house could not.

The old question of half storage came up again also. Our readers will recollect that where the merchant enters goods for warehousing, and before they go into the warehouse, desires to enter them for consumption, the Collector refuses to allow him to do so unless he will pay half a month's storage for the privilege, although the goods have never been in store. In a previous suit brought to recover back such an amount paid, the Court held that the charge was entirely unauthorized, but as it had been voluntarily paid it could not be recovered back. The matter has been brought before the Court again in a slightly modified shape. The merchant here did not enter his goods for warehousing, but marked on his entry "vessel as warehouse." That is, as we understand it, he left his goods on board his own vessel for a few days, with the Collector's approval, and then was called upon to pay half a month's storage when he came to enter them for consumption. The Court finds enough difference in the two cases to warrant a judgment against the Collector in this case. We do not see that there is much difference between them in principle, though this case is a little more unreasonable and outrageous than the other was. It would seem as if Congress might very well step in to remedy such a state of things.

The other two cases involve other questions; one is the right of the merchant to an allowance for draft on articles which are weighed. The law, however, has since been repealed, and new cases involving the question cannot arise; but the decision is one which disposes of a great many cases now before the Court. The other involves an interesting question of constitutional law, arising out of a statute laying a duty upon certain articles "the growth or product of countries *beyond the Cape of Good Hope.*" The merchants who had imported goods which were the product of Persia and China claimed that the law was unconstitutional because it discriminated between the States. For, as they urged, if we were in California, China would not be "beyond the Cape of Good Hope," and we may import the same goods from United into San Francisco free of duty, on which we should have to pay duty if we imported them into New-York. The objection would seem at first blush to be a forcible one; but its power disappears on a further examination of the various statutes, which shows, as the Judge decides, that "beyond the Cape of Good Hope" means east of it, and that the San Francisco merchant would have to pay the same rate of duty as the New-Yorker.

Gen. Sherman's Column.

The fortunes of the moving column of Gen. SHERMAN, on its way from Vicksburgh and Memphis, to form a junction with the main body of GRANT'S army, have for some time engaged the attention of those who follow military operations in the Southwest, and not always without anticipations of ill-luck. From latest accounts it is tolerably certain that this force has, by this time, reached its destination and formed a junction with GRANT'S right wing at Stevenson. In order to effect this, however, it was found necessary to give up both the line by which it was intended this column should advance, and one of the prime objects it was expected to accomplish by the way. In the redistribution of Gen. GRANT'S army after the capture of Vicksburgh, the Thirteenth corps was sent to Gen. BANKS at New-Orleans; a column made up of parts of the three other corps was dispatched under STEELE into Arkansas; the Seventeenth was assigned the duty of holding Vicksburgh, and the Mississippi, below Helena; the Sixteenth was given the task of guarding the Mississippi from Helena to Cairo, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as far east as Corinth, or, perhaps, Bear Creek, thirty miles beyond, on the Alabama line; and finally it was designed that the Fifteenth corps, under Gen. SHERMAN, should open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Bear Creek as far east as Decatur, with the purpose of making this the main line of communications with Chattanooga. A glance at a map whereon the railroad lines are indicated will show that this line, after nearing the Tennessee at Iuka, runs eastward on the southern side of the river, and follows its general course as far as Decatur, where it crosses to the north side of the river, and thence continues eastward to Chattanooga, crossing again to the south side of the Tennessee at Bridgeport. It is obvious that if the portion of the line of railroad running on the south side of the Tennessee—that is, from Memphis to Decatur—could be reopened and maintained, it would afford an invaluable channel through which the army at Chattanooga might draw supplies. Work was accordingly commenced, and by the 1st of November the road had been opened from Corinth for forty miles, through Iuka, and across Bear Creek to Cherokee Station, Ala. No sooner was this purpose apparent, however, than a powerful rebel cavalry force, said to amount to ten thousand, under command of Gen. S. D. LEE, swarmed in the vicinity, hanging on and harrassing the flank of our force, and retiring before it, tearing up and destroying the railroad as they receded.

We have from time to time received through the telegraph and from our correspondents reports of the various encounters of the two bodies—that at Cherokee Station, ten days ago, being a fight of some magnitude. Whether it was that the annoyance of the rebel cavalry force was so great that it was thought hopeless to attempt to maintain the railroad, or that other considerations induced a change in the original programme, the column at the beginning of the present month ceased its effort to reach Decatur by the southern side of the river, and turning again westward, evacuating Tuscumbia and Iuka, (which has been burned by the rebels,) passed at Eastport, Miss., to the north bank of the Tennessee. On this side it will have been able to pursue its eastward march uninterruptedly, its flank being perfectly covered by the river.

The order to abandon the attempt to open the railroad communication was given by Gen. GRANT, immediately on his assuming command at Chattanooga, and was, doubtless, dictated by his desire to effect a concentration of his forces as quickly as possible. The opening of railroad communication between Chattanooga and the Mississippi is certainly a great desideratum, but it requires the presence of a powerful force, and cannot be done by a moveable column, as the whole flank is entirely exposed. The same task was attempted last year by Gen. BURNS, under orders of Gen. HALLECK, and failed.

STRIKES ON THE CITY RAILROADS.—The drivers and conductors on several of the principal City Railroads have struck for higher wages, and as the companies have not seen fit to comply with their demands, three or four of them were compelled to suspend operations yesterday. As a matter of course, this led to very serious public inconvenience, and for a variety of reasons the public sympathy does not, as a general thing, go with the companies. They obtained their franchises, in the first place, by gratuitous and utterly unjust grants of the Legislature, and ought therefore to deal liberally with the public. They have nearly all of them largely "watered" their stock and made enormous profits by that process. They take very little pains to accommodate the public, cramming their cars to suffocation, recognizing no passenger's right to the undisturbed and exclusive enjoyment of the seat he has paid for, and refusing to run cars enough for the comfortable conveyance of those who wish to ride. And with all this their profits are large, their dividends on a nominal capital two or three times the actual cost of the road, are very heavy, and it is almost impossible to purchase their stock at any reasonable price.

Under these circumstances there is no excuse for niggardly dealing on their part with persons in their employ. Their conductors and drivers are kept at work, usually, about twelve hours a day, no time being allowed, on some of the roads, for the usual meals; and they are also required to be about the depots for four or five hours longer, and for this they pay them a *dollar and a-half* a day. This, certainly, is not liberal; and at the present prices of all articles of consumption, it is not possible for any man to support a family decently on such wages. The demand for an increase, therefore, is not unjust. Whether it is urged wisely and in just methods is another thing.

We cannot help thinking that the Railroad Companies will consult their own interest, as well as the public convenience, by some arrangement which shall recognize the just claim of those in their employ to better wages than they have hitherto received.

Aid for Suffering Unionists in the South.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from Natchez, Miss., and having seen the sad state of distress of our fellow-citizens among all classes, I appealed to the several departments at Washington to assist me in my endeavors to raise an aid fund for their relief. My success you will perceive from the inclosed proclamation and power granted from the heads of our departments, also from His Excellency the President, which, if communicated to me pleas, can be answered by the demands of our most prominent citizens of this City. Hoping, too, for your indorsement, and a public appeal to those whose better fortunes will permit them to help the needy, I am, dear Sir, in behalf of my suffering fellow-citizens of Natchez, Miss.,

Your truly obedient servant,

MAURICE MAYER.

No. 123 Chambers-street, up stairs.

Mr. MAYER'S object is one that must strongly commend itself to the sympathies of our community. Those, especially, who have been heretofore connected in business with the sections referred to, will doubtless feel it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to do something toward alleviating the distresses and sufferings which have befallen them. Mr. MAYER'S appeal is strongly commended to public favor by the President and others in authority at Washington.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

Observations of a Visitor to the Hospitals at Annapolis—How Union Men are Treated in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Within the last week I have seen several articles, both in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Baltimore American*, in regard to our paroled prisoners returned from Richmond. These accounts seemed horrible enough to have aroused the sympathy and indignation of the people, and yet, with the exception of a few persons, they were either passed by or forgotten as being among the inevitable horrors of civil war.

Three days since I went to Annapolis, determined to hear and see for myself if such things could be in the Nineteenth century. First let me say, I am a person no longer young, one who has seen much suffering of all kinds, in all ranks of life, both in this country and Europe, and therefore not likely to exaggerate either from inexperience or first impressions. I have also been a constant visitor for a year and more to the hospitals in and around Baltimore, witnessing the most intense suffering among our sick and wounded soldiers—enabling me to estimate the amount, both of mental and physical pain which men are capable of enduring.

On arriving at the hospital at Annapolis, we found the Matron just starting on her tour of inspection, and she kindly allowed my friend and myself to accompany her. Wishing to prepare us for what we were to see, she gave us an account of the arrival of the prisoners by flag of truce, on the 20th ult. The men landed at 5 A. M., in the chilly dawn, and it seemed a fitting time for so mournful a procession. They numbered 180 men, brought from Belle Island, near Richmond. Many were unable to walk, and were carried to the hospital. Those that could walk must have presented a sight never to be forgotten; for, before leaving, the rebels not only stripped them of socks, shoes and blankets, but took from them their shirts and pantaloons, except where the rags could scarce hold together. Men came without hats or caps, with thin cotton drawers, and *bodies tared to the waist*—their nakedness and bleeding feet covered only by what tatters their cruel captors had left them, not from *mercy*, but because they were too filthy to keep. These men had been on Belle Island (which seems to be a barren waste) without any protection against the weather, except what they had themselves constructed. They had lain on the sand, which was to them both bed and covering, exposed, both sick and well, to all extremes of heat and cold, without clothes, without food, (except small portions of the most repulsive kinds,) for weeks and months, many having been taken prisoners at or before the battle of Gettysburgh. Many were suffering from what are called *sand-sores*, and the surgeons, in vain attempting to produce general circulation of blood, the cuticle in many instances seemingly dried on the bone from exposure, and nearly the color and consistency of parchment. If food was denied them, it would seem as if the vilest barbarian would have given them shelter to sit beneath.

With this preparation we visited the wards. On entering the first room, some sick men, sitting in silence near the fire, lifted their heads to show us that with us was entering the unseen, but not unexpected visitor—death. Before us lay a young man just breathing his last, a mere skeleton, whose dying throes seemed to place in stronger relief a frame which must once have belonged to a strong and vigorous life. We turned away in our horror, only to look upon another who would soon follow his martyred comrade. Near them stood two male nurses, who, after witnessing horrors of all kinds, both on the battle-field and in the hospitals, stood perfectly subdued and heart-wrung, in witnessing that most fearful of all deaths—death *from starvation*.

In another room was a poor young boy, equally squalid in appearance, a network of bones, perfectly crazed and tossing his arms about and talking wildly and incessantly; he, too, could live but a few hours, and most probably never be sane again. The next patient was a respectable-looking middle-aged German, with the bedclothes drawn tightly over his head, moaning and writhing in his agony. My friend begged me to listen. I could only distinguish these words: "I am so tired, something to eat, what ingrates," and then the ejaculation, "Oh, *Mein Christ!*" Then we saw others, emaciated to the last degree, several of whom were trying to eat—their kind nurses tempting them with delicacies and such food as they could bear. Some, after taking the longed-for article and putting it to their lips, would turn away with an agonized loathing expression, as if eager to swallow, but incapable of the effort. Others, after eating with famished haste, would, after a few moments, eject it all; their stomachs being too much weakened to bear nourishment either solid or liquid. Could anything be more fearful than this living death; this famishing with food before their eyes and within their reach. There were other patients who were better, they could digest light food and had some hope of life. It was then the sixth day since they came, and out of 180 men 33 had died of ill treatment and actual starvation. The Surgeons said at least two-thirds of the 180 would die, and if any recovered it would be with broken constitutions, utterly incapable of supporting themselves. Many had died on first arriving, unconscious from their sufferings that they were among friends and in the land they had died for. Others were too far gone to say much, but thankful to feel that they might die under the old flag and be taken home to be buried with their kindred.

The conduct of those this to converse was worthy of all admiration, no boasting of the brave deeds which had made them prisoners, no vaunting of their sufferings, no murmuring against their Government, which had rescued them, alas! too late,—no rivilings

or somewhere about that stock session. They declared they were men who felt they were fighting for a just and holy cause, and what more were willing to do for its defence. When questioned of their patriotism, they answered: "You see the Southern we are in, and you can imagine how we have suffered to bring us to such a state. We thank God for our deliverance, and beg that something may be done for the 15,000 Federal prisoners on Belle Island and near Richmond, who are suffering as we did, and who are dying daily from hunger and exposure."

We shudder when we read of Republics of South America changing hands, but what are the barbarities practiced in those countries in comparison with the barbarous treatment and wholesale starvation of our men now in the hands of the rebels? When I know from personal observation the manner in which rebel prisoners are treated, enjoying not only the comforts, but many of the luxuries of life, and compare it with what I have seen at Annapolis, my blood boils with indignation. No Christian man or woman would wish for a retaliation. They would ask that strict justice should be shown to both parties—loyal men and rebels—leaving the punishment of such cruelties as that higher power, who has declared, "Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord."

LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. GRAU'S first performance since his return from Europe took place at this establishment on Wednesday evening. The house was handsomely and brilliantly attended. Mr. GRAU, although he happens to be out in the cold as promoter, so far as direct management is concerned, is borne in kindly remembrance by the public. At times, when operatic enterprises seemed to be dead, he sprung to the front, shed by combining the scattered legions, made a goodly fight for Art. In the present instance, he has abandoned the traditions of his remarkably successful career, and has ventured upon an experiment which is always attended with danger. Instead of using the material washed ashore from wrecked managements, he has visited Europe and procured there the precise article that he needed. It is certainly an instance of the gentleman's determination, that notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of securing a house—or if a house, then of an orchestra and chorus—he has managed to fulfill his promise of playing in the metropolis previous to departing for the Provinces. Allowances must certainly be made for an impromptu experiment, such as that of Wednesday night. The chorus and orchestra were not what they would be if Mr. GRAU were playing here regularly. But the shortcomings in these departments did not materially interfere with the result of the night. The leading artists whom Mr. GRAU desired to introduce, were received by the public with great favor. Their success, in fact, was demonstrative.

DONIZETTI'S opera of "La Favorita" was selected for the occasion. Mme. VERA LOZARI claimed this work as the one in which she should make her début before an American public. The *rôle* is rich in contrasts; the courtly graces of the first act, the overwhelming calamities of the second, and the religious physiology of the third, being excellently calculated to display the versatility of an artist. There is not, however, in any of these places, a positive scope for the tragic ability which Mr. GRAU claims for his prima donna. What could be readily perceived, was that she is an actress who knows her opportunities and adapts them with intelligence and grace. Mme. VERA LOZARI possesses a fine mezzo-soprano voice. It is unusually fresh in quality, and seems to be of sufficient compass, although in the lower tones it is rather weak. Expression is the special gift of this kind of voice, and we find, therefore, in Mme. VERA LOZARI much earnestness and tenderness of style. This was especially noticeable in the piece *Ah, non Fu-ronde*, which we have seldom heard given with finer musical balance. As a vocalist burr and stagnation, the lady seems to be thoroughly experienced and admirable. Indeed, the whole effect of her performance was in the highest degree flattering to her capabilities.

Signors SBRAGIA and MORELLI are artists already well and favorably known in this community. The first-named gentleman has a *tenor robusto* of very fine quality. He has greatly improved, and in the tender passages of the last act created a perfect furore. Signor MORELLI was laboring under a slight attack of hoarseness, but we all know he is one of the best baritones we have ever had in this country.

Mr. GRAU will give "La Favorita" to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; on Saturday, at NIBLO'S, "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. CARRI, and act act of "Favorita," with Mlle. VERA LOZARI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK will give BALFE'S beautiful opera of "*La Somnambula*" to-night. Mlle. KELLOGG sustains her admirable *rôle* of *Amina*, and the best artists of Mr. MARETZEK'S troupe support her in the other *rôles*.

WINTER GARDEN.—In the new sensation drama called "Kathleen Mavourneen," Mr. W. J. FLORENCE essays, and successfully, a more important line of character than any in which he has yet appeared. He is the hero, instead of the buffoon—as unfortunate Paddy who moves us to tears as well as smiles. To the majority this is an agreeable change; and the brilliant houses that have attended the production of the drama indicate the complete success of the venture. As to the piece itself, it is a good sensation spectacle, something like several of its predecessors—especially the "Peep o'Day"—but still sufficiently fresh to satisfy a general audience. The principal scene of the third act is very impressive, and secures the complete success of the whole. Mr. W. J. FLORENCE plays with tact, taste and effect. Mrs. CHANFRAU as *Kathleen*, is charming in every respect. We do not remember to have seen this versatile artist to greater effect. The smaller parts are cast to the general strength of the Winter Garden company—one of the best being the *Billy Button Can* of Mr. BOWERS.

"Kathleen Mavourneen" will be repeated until further notice.

The Experiment of Free Labor on Plantations.

ADJUTANT-GEN. THOMAS REPORTS IT A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has made the following report to the Secretary of war:

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 15, 1863.

SIR: I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, Louisiana, 70 miles above Vicksburgh, one of my purposes being to ascertain the condition of the most plantations—to what extent the cultivation of cotton had been carried, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freemen as by slaves. The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report fully the result. But the facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment as previously reported. The season had advanced fully two months from the time cotton should have been planted, which was unavoidable, though the system was put into operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible. The lessees, therefore, labored under great disadvantages in this respect, for most of them had first to run the furrow to plant the seed, then plant their corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and exterminate the weeds. The necessity of withdrawing the troops from Louisiana to augment the force operating against Vicksburgh kept the line of plantations, some sixty in all, without adequate protection when the rebels made the attack on Milliken's Bend, where they were signally defeated, and made raids on the plantations, scattering and driving off the negroes and stock. This occurred at the time when it was important to cultivate the crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected and be induced to recommence work. The consequence was, fully one-half of the crops were not worked at all, and in other cases, where some work was done, the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weed overtopping the cotton plant. The army worm attacked all the late cotton, destroying from one-fourth to a third of the crop. Still, under all these disadvantages not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit. I know that they are satisfied *with the experiment; all desire the re-lease for another year. The negro lessees, of whom there are* some 121 will make from four or five bales up to in one case 150, and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, while others have employed their fellow freedmen. The freedmen have all worked for wages according to a scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than were accorded in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in Slavery. Schools have been established upon the plantations, and the people have felt it a duty by every proper means to elevate this unfortunate race. As a general rule, they greatly prefer working with Northern men, whom they regard as their friends, to working with Southerners, even their former owners, and I heard nothing in saying that the net proceeds of a crop by a Northerner who has paid in hands wages will exceed that of a Southerner who has paid in hands wages will exceed that

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MARRIED.

CORBIT—SATTERTHWAITE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Blake, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN S. CORBIT, of Matawan, to MISS ELIZABETH HEYWORTH, daughter of Mr. THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, of Belleville.

CORNELIUS—CARRIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 9th-av., by Rev. J. T. Duryea, Mr. JAMES H. CORNELIUS to MISS JULIA W. CARRIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. M. CARRIE.

SPOOR—LEGGETT.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. E. P. Hood, Mr. WILLIAM H. SPOOR, of New-Haven, and MISS ANNIE ELIZABETH HAGUE, of Astoria.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

WHARTON—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Nicholas Cornell, GEO. W. WHARTON, of Jersey City, N. J., to FANNY, daughter of the late Capt. James Taylor, of Philadelphia.

WAIT—DE FOREST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, by Rev. E. Leonard, D.D., assisted by Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, HENRY WAIT to SOPHIE, eldest daughter of Benjamin De Forest, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRICHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John W. Bricher.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from All Soul's Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, Mrs. EMMON CHAPMAN, aged 69 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Willow and Pineapple-sts., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, Cars for interment.

FELSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZA FELSEN, wife of Joseph Felsen, and daughter of the late William Bruce, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., New-York, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

FRANCIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, JOHN, eldest son of John D. Francis, aged 20 years, of his age.

Funeral service will take place in the Church of Divine Unity, No. 168 Broadway, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. Friends are invited to attend.

GALLOWAY.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, CHARLES, only child of Charles and Emma Galloway, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, at 1 o'clock, at No. 19 Grove-st.

JUDAH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, AMELIA B., second daughter of Benjamin S. and Elizabeth Judah, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also of Mr. and Mrs. H. Reibert, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 Wayerley-place, on Friday next, Nov. 13, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICHARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, FRANCES PETER RICHARD, son of Thomas Richard, aged 19 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 157 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

WHITAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CAROLINE LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Dr. C. H. Whitaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.
HARLEM, July 24, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FOUR YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as if I never felt for the last twenty years. The deafening and still with which the operation was performed evinced the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a wearisome and a drooping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is so skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 115-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1863.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and possess my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 266 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Incredulous Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 38 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 2, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great lightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 350 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION WARD ASSOCIATIONS of the UNION REPUBLICANS AND REPUBLICANS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, are hereby notified to hold their respective Ward Meetings in each of the Wards in the City on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to the following Conventions:

1. A City Convention, to nominate 8 candidates, for Mayor of the City of New-York.

2. A Councilmanic Convention, to nominate six candidates in each of the four Councilmanic Districts.

3. A Convention to nominate a Police Justice in each of the eight Judicial Districts in the City of New-York.

4. A Convention to nominate City Judges in the first and Second Districts in the City of New-York.

5. A Ward Convention, to nominate Ward Officers in each Ward.

The City Convention shall consist of five Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at the usual place of Ward meeting, north of 14th-st., which are over Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the corner of Fifth and Broome-sts.

The Ward Meetings north of 14th-st., which are over Aldermanic Districts shall elect three Delegates to each Aldermanic Convention, and the Aldermanic Districts lying south of 14th-st. shall elect one Delegate from each Election District to each Aldermanic Convention, and the said Convention shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at the following places, at 7½ o'clock:

First District, at Golden's Hall, Canal-st.
Fourth District, at No. 194 Henry-st.
Fifth District, at Rank's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.
Sixth District, at the corner of Pitt and Broome-sts.
Tenth District, at the Bowery House.
Twelfth District, at No. 291 Avenue D.
Fourteenth District, at corner of 2d-av. and 22d-st.
Sixteenth District, at corner of 8th-av. and 32d-av.

The First Councilmanic District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 34th Wards, shall elect six Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at Stanwix Hall, corner of Broadway and Prince-st.

The Second Councilmanic District, consisting of the 10th, 12th, 20th and 17th Wards, shall elect six Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at Stanwix Hall, corner of Broadway and Prince-st.

The Third Councilmanic District, consisting of the 9th, 16th, 18th and 19th Wards, shall elect six Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

The Fourth Councilmanic District, consisting of the 21st, 22d, 23d, 31st and 32d Wards, shall elect five Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, at Bloecker Building.

The Fifth Councilmanic District, consisting of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Wards, shall elect five Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at Washington Hall, 4th-av., near 14th-st.

The Judicial District Convention to nominate Police Justices shall meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places:

First District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th Wards—five Delegates from each Ward—at 4th Ward Hotel.

Second District, 3d, 5th and 10th Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at Jones's Hall.

Third District, consisting of the 7th, 8th and 9th Wards—eight Delegates from each Ward—at No. 170 Prince-st.

Fourth District, 10th, 12th and 17th Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at the Stanwix House.

Fifth District, 9th, 11th and 13th Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at No. 122 Avenue D.

Sixth District, 14th and 21st Wards—eight Delegates from each Ward—at the corner of 2d-av. and 22d-st.

Seventh District, 15th, 16th and 19th Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at Washington Hall, 4th-av. and 14th-st.

Eighth District, 20th and 34th Wards—eight Delegates from each Ward—at No. 2 Avenue A.

The Judicial Convention to nominate candidates for Civil Justices, shall elect the same number of Delegates from each Ward as are elected to the Police Justice Conventions, and said Convention shall meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places:

First District—Fifth Ward Hotel.
Second District—Golden's Hall.
Third District—No. 170 Prince-st.
Fourth District—Steuben House.
Fifth District—No. 122 Avenue D.
Sixth District—No. 625 4th-av.
Seventh District—Contemporary of the Nineteenth Ward Association, 50th and 52d-sts., 3d-av.

The Ward Conventions shall consist of eleven delegates, and they shall meet at their usual places of meeting, except the Ninth Ward, which shall meet at such place as the Committee on Arrangements may determine, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

The rules heretofore governing Primary Meetings, as laid down by the General Committee, must be strictly adhered to in every particular, and not less than three Inspectors shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Association.

The Polls in each Ward shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. H. FARRAR, } Secretaries.
JNO. J. SHAW. }

EIGHTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
REPUBLICAN PARTY.
At a meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward, held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1863, at No. 182 Spring-st., the following ticket was nominated for School Officers:
For Commissioner,
WALTER W. ADAMS.
For Inspector,
GEORGE BURGHER.
For Trustee,
JOHN R. RUSSELL.
WM. C. RAMEE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
ADRIAN L. BROWER, Secretary.

NOMINATION.—AT A FULL MEETING OF THE XVIIIth Ward Regular Democratic German Association held at Erben Garden, Fifth Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863, Hon. BARNABAS W. OSBORN was unanimously nominated for Police Justice of the First District.
JOSEPH HARTUNG, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Bloecker Building. A full attendance is desired, as important business will come up for action.
W. H. GEDNEY, President.
N. D. TRAVER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, No. 625 4th-av. (this) FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting.
THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or take not charge for mine. Cards and small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

EXTRAORDINARY
SALE OF
NECK TIES AND SCARFS,
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
AT RETAIL,
AT
F. F. SMITH & BLAKE,
No. 279 BROADWAY.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties and Scarfs ever offered in this City, at prices ranging as follows, AT JUST ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
25 CENT TIES AT 12 CENTS.
50 CENT TIES AT 25 CENTS.
75 CENT TIES AT 37 CENTS.
$1 CENT TIES AT 50 CENTS.
BLACK
NECK TIES,
WHITE
NECK TIES,
RED
NECK TIES,
BLUE
NECK TIES,
PURPLE
NECK TIES,
HUMBOLDT
NECK TIES,
NAPOLEON
NECK TIES,
MONITOR
NECK TIES,
WINDSOR
NECK TIES,
RIBBON
NECK TIES,
TUBULAR
NECK TIES,
WEDDING
NECK TIES,
CLERICAL
NECK TIES,
MOURNING
NECK TIES,
NARROW
NECK TIES,
WIDE
NECK TIES,
LONG
NECK TIES,
SHORT
NECK TIES.
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
NECK TIES
AT RETAIL,
THIS IS "THE" PLACE TO BUY
NECK TIES,
As any one will see on entering the store.

ALSO,
for sale as above
FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN
Gents Superior Fine Linen
COLLARS,
the stock of an extensive and well-known Troy Canvasser, to be sold at $1.75 per dozen, or 15 cents each.
ALSO,
a large stock of GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
Elegant Dress Shirts at $2.75 each, warranted equal to any $3 Shirt in the market elsewhere.
THE LARGE STORE,
CORNER OF WHITE-ST.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents, gratis. Specimen copies of the paper sent gratis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY.
THE FATAL MARRIAGE!
THE FATAL MARRIAGE!
By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
THE FATAL MARRIAGE will be published To-morrow, (Saturday,) and for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one volume, cloth, for $1.50. We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one volume, paper cover. Price $1.
Published each day for sale at the Cheapest Store in the world to buy or send for a stock of books, which is at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent everywhere free of postage on receipt of price.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS!
"INCOMPARABLE IN EXCELLENCE—UNAPPROACHABLE IN PRICE."
The series of novels published by BEADLE & COMPANY, No. 118 William-st., New-York, possess several distinguishing features, which the publishers wish ever borne in mind, for the sake of our numerous class of "low cost" and other books (chiefly reprints) which have lately been put upon the market.
1. BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS are Original.
2. Beadle's Dime Novels are written by American authors.
3. Beadle's Dime Novels are produced by such authors as
Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, WARREN St. JOHN,
Mrs. METTA V. VICTOR, EDWARD S. ELLIS,
Mrs. M. A. DENISON, Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Mrs. F. F. BARRETT, JOHN H. WARNER,
HARRY CAVENDISH, HENRY J. THOMPSON,
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Border Life and Character,
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Early Settlement, Romance and Fun,
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These general features are "representations" enough, and should attract the attention of all persons in pursuit of the best romances, in the most available form, at the lowest possible price.
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BEADLE & COMPANY,
General Dime Book Publishers,
No. 118 William-st., New-York.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, General Agent.

TO THE BOOK-TRADE.
Mr. SCRIBNER begs to say that, owing to the unexpected large demand for IK MARVEL'S (D. G. Mitchell, Esq.)
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD,
it will be impossible to fill promptly the orders now in hand.
A New Edition (the eighth thousand) is now in press, and after the 21st inst. will be ready for delivery.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
how to contract happy marriage, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st.; the publishers' prices per dozen throughout the country. S. R. WELLS'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., as of the author, Dr. R. T. TRALL, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT LITERARY CURIOSITY.—THE SONG OF SOLOMON, restored in English verse, with the dramatic personæ marked. By an able scholar. Price 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. Just published by C. BLANCHARD, No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S ADDRESS TO ENGLAND.—The President's Message—Policy of Our Disasters—Slavery and the President's Proclamation. See the PRINCIPIA, No. 108 William-st.

ANOTHER NEW LINE OF
RICH SILK SCARFS
FOR GENTLEMEN,
OPEN THIS DAY,
AT LOW PRICES.
ERA PREEGG & SONS,
No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.
Two doors south of Fulton-st.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for this. If you are troubled with Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles, use
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.
The proprietor will guarantee to cure the most chronic cases, and without any inconvenience to the patient. Reference given to highly respectable persons in this City who were afflicted for years and at times unable to attend to business and were cured by it.
Agent, No. 195 Pearl-st.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.—BUSHTON

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALES.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

METALS.

PROPOSALS.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PRINTING.

AUCTION SALES.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for all those painful complaints and irregularities to which the female constitution is subject. It is a powerful remedy, it searches out the cause of obstruction, and by its wonderful influence it soon removes every obstacle to a healthy action. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fulness on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will afford a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full instructions, consult the pamphlet. Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for a dollar, by addressing a letter to the Agent.

N. B.—Si and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 80 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole Agent for the United States.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 36 Liberty-st., near Broadway, New-York. Dr. WARD, late Assistant Physician of the Lock Hospital, London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured thousands of cases! Dr. WARD has resigned Practice that all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can, or will tell them why he robs the afflicted of their money and health; only in will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have injured yourself by improper indulgence or solitary habits, which cause the most untimely decay, you should consult Dr. WARD immediately. By this special attention to this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in every case he undertakes. Recent cases, a recent cure of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis in from one to three days. Secret diseases, of long standing, the result of indiscretion or exposure, speedily cured. Dr. WARD has discovered a certain cure for Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Indistinct Recollection, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Universal Lassitude, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Body, Ulcerations of the Throat, Nose, Skin and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stricture of the Urethra and seminal weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Gleet, Stricture, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation, Irritation and Ulceration of the Bladder, Diseases arising from the habits of youth, which annually hurry thousands of young men to untimely graves, all treated with the most unparalleled success. Persons at a distance, by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York, may rely on a faithful compliance with the following terms: Medicines sent to any part of the country, secure from observation. Advice, in writing, $5. Medicines sent by express, with full directions for use. Persons writing for advice should be particular in directing their letters, stating name, residence and occupation, as all communications are held sacred and confidential. Dr. WARD, No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York. Dr. WARD'S Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS' SUCCESSful Practice of 31 years, 167 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., Consulted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, and Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, abscesses, ulcers, &c., cured in a few days or weeks. Extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enables me to adopt such a plan in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Establishment is the only place where cures are to be had in a few weeks. The most rigid secrecy observed in the treatment of females, even after marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man is another, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and Kings of secrecy, speedy, permanent, the most certain, speedy and only Physicians in the world, guaranteeing a speedy cure in every case they undertake. Their Infirmary established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 36 Liberty-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the infallible Female Monthly Pills. Never suspend them in any case. For sale at No. 127 W. Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full directions.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 7 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lafayette-st. Office of consultation, Imperial Specimen, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIHOLAT & CO.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale Irregularities, Impediments, and all sexual diseases can be cured without exposure, and at moderate expense, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in their 20s by now calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more than fifty thousand cases. His operations are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Consultation free, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cured certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies failed; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without disgusting nauseating drugs; cures all secret affections and purges in per cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful mercurial effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous matter with which the blood is contaminated, and which produces Syphilis. What he claims for it and what he gives it for, is what he does for it, and what you get for it. Dr. HUNTER is ready to accept no case unless he considers it curable. Price $1 a vial, with a medical work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion, and constitution evils.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lots, in the annexed district, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-second-st., from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street from the north side of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with pebble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter-stone flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue, from the north side of the intersecting streets, northerly to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, between New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNELLY,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, November 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lots, in the annexed district, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-first-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue, from the north side of the intersecting streets, northerly to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, between New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNELLY,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Nov. 7, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, 10th, 12th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received the assessment list of the annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864. That the duties and taxes assessed by said assessment have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 281 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M.; and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so assessed and levied upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay a per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the executors, No. 146 Malden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL P. WRIGHT,
FERRIS KETCHAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LOUIS BOUTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS S. TAFT, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next. Dated July 8, 1863.

JACOB B. GARDENIER, Administrator.
By his Law Agent.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The most powerful Steamer the
ADRIATIC.
Capt. NEWCOMB.

Will sail from NEW-YORK, for HALIFAX and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, or immediately on the Arrival from BOSTON, Don't.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
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Passengers forwarded cheap to Limerick, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Subscribers to the Riot Fund.

A meeting of the subscribers to the RIOT FUND, for the benefit of Policemen and others, was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman, Lieutenant W. JERVIS, U.S.N., presided.

ISAAC BELL, Esq., of the Committee appointed to contribute the sum of $10,000 to the wounded and disabled members of the Police and Fire Departments and the military, reported that they had disbursed the whole of that amount, and still had some few bills remaining in their hands yet unpaid.

On motion of HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., the report of the Committee was received and their action approved.

Mr. RAYMOND, as Chairman of the Select Committee, presented the following report:

The whole amount contributed for the relief of the sufferers among the Police and military engaged in suppressing the late riots was $90,436.

Of this amount $1,000 had been distributed by the Committee of Ladies for that purpose. Another $1,000 are still pending for further investigation, and the Committee are of opinion that the additional sum of $2,000 should be devoted to their relief. This, it is believed, will put all the cases of special necessity, and will substantially accomplish the original object contemplated by the subscribers to this fund, leaving about $85,000 still in their hands.

The Committee are of opinion that the last sum which can be made of this sum will be for investment in some form for relief of cases which may arise from similar occasions hereafter. The investment in the stock of the funded debt of the City will secure the safety of the fund, as the whole credit of the City is always devoted to the maintenance of its peace and for the security of the lives and property of its citizens, in the confidence and whereon performance of this duty it will increase from year to year by the addition of the interest and by such donations as may be made to it from time to time, will then eventually become an important auxiliary in the prevention of public orders.

The Committee recommended that MESSRS. LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELL, SHEPHERD KNAPP, W. R. VERMILYEA, and the Mayor ex-officio, be appointed Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund, with power to act in all their functions, and to make such disposition of both principal and interest, during their lives, as they may deem the general object for which it was created best to serve; and should also have power to fill vacancies in their Board as they may occur.

E. F. RAYMOND, R. G. STERLING,
F. A. WINSTON, SHEPHERD KNAPP.

MR. TALLMAN said that, so far as he was concerned, he hoped that no permanent fund would be created of the balance remaining, but that it would be distributed to the individual members of the Police force and military, and a certain amount given to the Fire Department fund. He held that by so doing, those persons who actually took part in the suppression of the riot would be benefited, whereas, were the money invested, it might happen that but very little of the money would ever reach or benefit those actually engaged therein, owing to the constant changes that were occurring in the Departments.

Mr. RAYMOND then offered the following resolutions, both of which were adopted:

Resolved, That, in accordance with the report of the Committee, the further sum of $10,000 be appropriated for the relief of families of those who have been killed, or who, in the military service, have been injured in the late riots—to be distributed under the direction of the Committee already appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the residue of the fund subscribed, together with whatever may be left from the appropriations already made, be set apart as a permanent fund to be called the Riot Relief Fund—and that the same be put in charge of a Board of Trustees, to be appointed by the Committee, who shall be invested with full discretion to invest, reinvest and manage the same.

Gen. F. M. WARNER, in a few remarks, dissented from the views and opinions expressed by Mr. TALLMAN, and argued that the best disposition that could be made of the money was to invest it as a permanent fund. That he held would create a spirit of gratitude in the public bodies hereafter; whereas, in the course proposed by Mr. TALLMAN, the amount that each would receive would be so small as to be of little or no value to them.

On motion, the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELL, W. R. VERMILYEA, SHEPHERD KNAPP and the Mayor, ex-officio, be appointed a Board of Trustees to manage the Riot Relief Fund, and that they be requested to fill vacancies in their Board as they may occur.

The President having retired from the Chair, on motion of Gen. WARNER, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Chairman, LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., for his efforts in creating, and in a large measure sustaining and adding to the amount which had been realized.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Board of County Canvassers.

THIRD DAY.

The County Canvassers resumed their work at noon yesterday. The returns from the Eighteenth Ward were first taken up; those from the Sixth District were laid over for the correction of some clerical errors. This was the last Ward of the Sixth Senatorial District, where the question of the election of Senator was said to be in doubt; and although the returns were incomplete by the one District laid over for correction, the election of Mr. LAIMBEER, Republican, was conceded by the friends of his opponent, Mr. KING. Mr. LAIMBEER is elected by a majority of about 100. The Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards were next canvassed, and afterward the *imperfect* returns of the *Fifteenth Ward*, that were laid over for correction on the previous day, were presented complete and were canvassed. A correction was also made of the returns from the Tenth District of the Seventh Ward, by which McCUNN's vote for Superior Court Judge was increased 189 over the figures reported at Police Headquarters, the Police figures being 61, and those of the official returns 244. This helped McCUNN wonderfully. The vote between Judge BOSWORTH and he is close, several changes from the Police figures having been developed on both sides by the actual canvass. By the Police figures and corrections the official canvass so the close of the session of the Board yesterday, the vote between the two stood thus:

McCunn	32,713
Bosworth	32,614
McCunn over Bosworth	199

About half the City has been canvassed so far. The returns yet to be canvassed probably will both increase and diminish the figures heretofore reported for McCUNN and BOSWORTH, and are from portions of the City likely to be equally divided. The determination of these gentlemen on the question of the election to the Superior Court Bench. The Board adjourned to noon to-day.

Naval Movements.

AN IRON-CLAD ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR SEA.

Orders have been sent to Chief-Engineer KING, U. S. N., who recently made a trial of the iron-clad battery *Winnebago* at Cincinnati, to have that vessel completed as soon as possible for active service. A list of officers has been made out by the Navy Department and forwarded to the officer in charge. The *Winnebago* is now thoroughly completed, and will be ready to join our active squadrons in a few days. She carries a crew of a hundred men, and has two guns. The destination of the vessel is not known.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

A letter from this vessel states that she has been very unsuccessful in her recruiting service. Only about three or four men enlisted at Gloucester, while she actually lost SIX by desertion. The Navy Department has instructed Commodore CRAVEN to offer all proper inducements to young men to enlist in the service; but our correspondent states that all the available men on the coast of New-England are engaged in whaling ships and merchant vessels, have gone in the army and navy already; so that the mercantile community of the different towns and cities are just so much in want of men as the Government.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER UNION.

This vessel sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the South-Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She took out a large supply of stores, provisions, ammunition, besides several officers and seamen for the fleet. She will go as far as New-Orleans.

The Commander of the *Union* has received instructions to return as soon as he has delivered his cargo.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

PATRICK MURPHY, a jolly son of Erin, was placed at the bar yesterday morning charged with a felonious assault upon HENRY A. MOTT, Esq., a Newspaper of this City, and son of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. It appears that in April last MURPHY was in the employ of Mr. MOTT as coachman, and the employer desiring to dispose of his services gave him a ticket of leave. MURPHY, however, was not so desirous of going; in fact he vowed he wouldn't go, and gave his employer so to understand. On being ordered out of the house he drew a knife and threatened to stick his boss, wherever he received a shot in the leg from a pistol. The shot didn't hurt him much, but on his being represented to him that he would receive another shot in a more tender place unless he left, he came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor and voluntarily withdrew himself from the domicile.

Mr. CARROLL, counsel for the accused, tried to make it appear that his client was the assailant instead of the assailed, but the Jury didn't seem to see it in that light, and after a consultation of two hours they returned with a verdict of "assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm." At the introduction of the complainant the Court suspended sentence and MURPHY was discharged on his own bail.

JOSEPH R. LAWRENCE, who was convicted of the manslaughter of a "sporting" young Bloke, was brought up for sentence, when Judge McCUNN took his seat and sentenced him to two years at hard labor in the State Prison.

The Court adjourned to this morning.

Excitement Under the Rose Quit.

SUPERVISOR BLUNT TO BE MADE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES, the new Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, went to Albany last evening to consult with the Governor in relation to the matter of his assigned for recruiting volunteers in this State under the new call of the President. The Board of Government have decided to offer $300 each for volunteers enlisting in the City, which, with the bounties offered by the State and General Government, will amount to $700 for all recruits who have seen service, and $600 for new volunteers. If this does not have the effect to expedite fill the quota for this City, it is pretty certain that no pecuniary inducement would accomplish that result. The only evil effect of the large bounties offered here, will be that they will induce volunteers from the country districts to come here and enlist, and thus diminish the supply in other parts of the State. This can only be remedied by the cities and towns of the interior offering similar bounties. It will also have a tendency to stop the volunteering for the new regiments which are being raised by the State authorities, as the Governmental bounties, with those offered by this City, only apply to volunteers for regiments now in the field. One object of Gen. HAYES' visit to Albany, it is try and arrange some plan of harmonizing the recruiting service as carried on by the State authorities and by the General Government. There are several new regiments here being organized in the City, whose officers it would be a great sacrifice for the organizers to abandon their enterprise after so great expenditure of time and money. We understand that Supervisor BLUNT is about to receive the commission of Major-General of Volunteers. The appointment is made in consideration of his past services in promoting enlistments, and for the purpose of facilitating his future labors in the same patriotic cause. On its first being intimated to Mr. BLUNT he declined in advance accepting any pay for his services, and consented to receive the commission only that he might thereby become more useful and efficient in the work of furnishing recruits for the army.

The Succession of Gen. Canby.

Brig.-Gen. GEO. J. GARNHAM, who was announced in yesterday's TIMES as having been appointed to succeed Gen. CANBY in command of the United States troops in the City and Harbor of New-York, will enter upon his duties to-day. Gen. CANBY, who only received a temporary appointment to this post during the emergency arising out of the riots, returns to Washington, where he will resume his duties as military adviser in the War Department. During his brief administration to this Department, he has won hosts of friends, and in returning to Washington with the best wishes of every one with whom he has come in contact, His successor, Gen. GARNHAM, is a native of Vermont, and entered the service of the State as Colonel of the Second regiment Vermont Volunteers, and has served in the Army of the Potomac from that time until the battle of Gettysburgh, where he was wounded in the leg. He received his commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 11th of March last, and commanded the Vermont brigade at Gettysburgh. He is favorably noticed in the report of Gen. MEADE, printed in yesterday's TIMES. Since his recovery from his wound he has been on duty at Fort Richmond. Maj. CANNEMANN and the other officers who served under Gen. CANBY in this Department will continue at their posts, and will be assisted by Lieut. HOOKER, the only member of Gen. STARBIRD's Staff now remaining with him.

Strike of the Railroad Employees.

Yesterday morning the employes on all the City railroads, except the Second, Third Avenue and the Cross-town roads, after making one or two trips struck, left the cars, and trips were discontinued, citizens along the several routes being seriously the sufferers. The drivers and conductors demand $2 per day, instead of $1 50. The employes who had struck were assembled during the day in the vicinity of the respective depots, and although considerable feeling existed no disposition was evinced to do other than quietly "bide their time."

The Second-avenue Road advanced the wages of the men from $1 50 to $1 75 per day, and they all continued on—the trips being uninterrupted.

The Third-avenue Road made an advance of 50 cents—raising the pay to $1 50 per day—which has apparently satisfied the employes, and the cars were run regularly.

On the Fourth-avenue, the strike was made early in the day, and after two or two trips with "green" men, the running was abandoned, and not resumed during the day.

The employes on the Sixth-avenue also left the road at an early hour, and no trips were made during the balance of the day.

The Eighth-avenue Road was early "off the track," and continued off during the day and night.

After a few trips the cars on the Ninth-avenue were abandoned. *Down trips were made with improvised drivers, but on their reaching the terminus* complaints were preferred that they were unlicensed; Capt. TOOMEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, directed their arrest; five were taken into custody and two of them were fined by noting Mayor WALSH, 25 each; the others proceeded thereon and were discharged.

On the Tenth-avenue the strike was made after the first trip, and the trips were not resumed.

None of the roads, save the Second and Third, had effected any compromise, but it is understood that they have secured a sufficient number of new men to enable them to resume their regular trips this morning.

There is no doubt that a number of trades have taken advantage of the very general movement for an increase of wages which are well paid at present, and have been well paid at all times. This is the misfortune invariably attending anything like a general movement of this nature, and should attract the attention and admiration of those whose claims are indisputably just and right. The machinists, for instance, whose demonstration is formidable, and whose moderate object is commanding respect, should, with the vocal power they have, frown down and repudiate any attempt made by well-paid trades to stretch themselves to their coat-tails, and swing in on their success. Injustice will be done employers which is not contemplated or intended by the right-thinking portion of those who are seeking an advantage. The whole movement may be prejudiced by the delay, but it has the sympathy of the public, which goes far toward success.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JEWELRY OF THE WASHINGTON NUPTIALS.—The jewelry of Miss CASEY's *fiancee*, from the superb engagement ring, about which some humorous paragraphist made an item weeks since, blown to the smallest shavings of the cuticle, has been for weeks a subject of deep speculation among the ladies. To enumerate the items, or give a detailed description of each, is consequently superfluous. The jewelry worn upon the bridal occasion consisted of a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and a bracelet and pair of earrings of kindred materials. The tiara has for a base a line of pearls of exquisite symmetry and exceedingly rare color. This is shaped cunningly to fit the lady's small head, swelling at its advance from either ear into a beautiful garland of orange flowers and blossoms, formed of the precious pearls, delicately outpointed and meeting at the front in a dentelled bow of brilliants, upon which rests a marvelous pearl in size and orient well worthy the old Roman appellation, unio. By a dexterous mechanical coup, the tiara is so fashioned as to furnish, as need may be, four distinct ornaments; in the first place, the fine lover's knot detaches, and with its dazzling diamonds and its mammoth pearl, the largest in America, forms a unique brooch. Next the garland separates into two graceful sprays, available as head ornaments when the whole tiara is not necessitated. Finally, the base line of pearls leaves its ribs of gold and becomes a necklace. The bracelet is a circlet of five rows of pearls of extraordinary beauty, meeting in a knot of diamond opportunity, forming a Medusa coil of brilliants. The necklace is a rope of pearls, the two terminating in two pear-shaped pearls, mounted in small brilliants. Since the famous diamond wedding of the Cuban magnifico, no such jewelry has been worn.

ANNIVERSARY OF HOWARD LODGE No. 62, I. O. of O. F.—The Twenty-second Anniversary of this Lodge was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Egyptian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, with interesting exercises. There was an appropriate address by P. G. Jos. W. MABEE; singing by the Quartette Club, Messrs. W. L. SEE, A. L. SEE, C. H. SEE and D. SEERS; a duet by Messrs. A. L. SEE and A. L. SHAW, Jr.; a solo by Prof. R. G. OSBORNE; a promenade solo on the piano-forte by Prof. WAY, and the proceedings were pleasantly concluded with a sociable dance and supper. The Lodge is financially in a flourishing condition, and comprising, as it does, among its members, many of our most prominent citizens, is a great favorite with the fraternity.

THE POLICE OF THE CITY.—There is being now formed, under the leading of the Hungarian Count HENRY FESTETICS, who has been accused and convicted as a traitor by the Austrian Government, having been the editor of the Opposition paper *Universal Correspondence*, a Polish National Committee in this City, for the purpose of emancipating the interests of the Polish insurgents, in connection with the Polish Committee in London, the latter being under the leadership of Prince CZARTORYSKI, who the Poles claim will be the future King of Poland. Mr. FESTETICS is working as zealously for the Poles as for the Hungarian cause, and desires to organize a Police force of Poles, to be under the control of the Committee. There are now about 1,000 Poles in the City, and it is expected soon to be almost doubled.

(Advertisement.)

THE HUMAN HAIR: Its Anatomy, Color, Quality, Length, Function—Our Social Relations—Courtship in Society—Receiving Attentions—How to Win a Lover—The American Man—The Human Foot: Its Physiology, Anatomy and Right Treatment, with fifteen Illustrations—Duty of Man—Development Theory—Perfection—Dress—American Aborigines—The Soldier's Bride: A Poem, etc., in the *Phrenological Journal*—November No., 15 cents, by first post.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

"LIFE A PAINTER."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. "Every one to his right place," selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* (as particulars: $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only metal which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MERCANTILE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	6 41	Bun sets.....	4 45
Moon sets.....	9 12	Gov. Island...	7 30
Sandy Hook..	9 19	Hell Gate...	11 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	9 19	Gov. Island...	7 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall, H. O. Roberts.
Steamer A. J. Shannon, Gildden, Beaufort, N. C.
G. Hamilton & Co.; J. R. Franklin, Clayton, ——, T. G. Benton's Sons.

Ship Adriatic, Moore, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.
Barks Crested Wave (Br.), Dobson, Matanzas and Boston; Aztec, Soley, Morton, Jr., Antonio & Pascoe; Fiona, ——, Liverpool, T. Gabell & Co.; Alpha (Swed.), Jansen, Sagua, Meyer, Kopke & Co.; Nicholas, Michaelis, Elsinchester, E. W. Bond & Co.; Ringwood, Ringwood, New-Orleans, T. A. E. Weaver.

Brigs Leviathan, Sawyer, Rio Janeiro, Holcraft & Phillips; Leonard Perry, (Br.), Shute, Bermuda, J. Harvey & G. Archibald; (Br.) Dickerson, Londonderry, W. P. Wakley & Co.; Pearless, (Br.) Power, Halifax, J. Walmsley.

Schrs. Thomas Watson, Douglass, New-Haven, H. A. Beckett & Son; Ellen Shaw, Leeds, Washington, Van Brunt & Slocum; Lord of the Isles, Cummings, St. Domingo City, Erath, Son & Co.; Wm. Bennett, Parker, Alexandria; Marrietta Smith, Patrick, New-Haven, J. A. Fearnall; D. Oakes, Tisdall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slocum; R. C. Russell, ——, Chincoteague, A. C. Stevens; Mary & Adaline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Stevens; Jesse Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. A. Beckett & Son; Texas Dopow, Allen, York River, E. J. Gamage; Grand Republic, Speakman, ——, Rio Janeiro, V. Harriet; Alvesta Reynolds, Providence, L. Kemp; Alice Ann Randall, King, Beaufort, Murray & Hazlehurst; S. C. Miles, Jones, Chincoteague, A. C. Stevens; Enterprise, Wheeler, Chincoteague, A. C. Stevens; Edward Everett, Salisbury, La Manche, Placentia Bay Land Co.; Caroline Cornelia, Reed, Port Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ocean Wave, Leland, York River, E. J. Campbell.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Thomas, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamer Nelson, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Ship Charles J. Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Cann, Antwerp 28 da., with pig iron and mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, (of Turks Island,) Priadle, Swan Island, and 14 da. from Key West, with guano to J. & N. Smith & Co. Was bound to Havre; put into this port in distress, having on the 1st inst., off Cape Florida, during a heavy gale from N., sprung a leak, and is now leaking badly; had nothing but north-only winds the entire passage.

Bark John W. Andrews, (of Boston,) Hardy, Havana 15 da., with sugar to A. McArthur.

Brig Teresita, (of Damariscus,) Hill, Cienfuegos 20 da., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Mary Emily, (of Mason, N. Y.,) Jenkins, Para 27 da., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Co. Reports 7 da. N. of Hatteras with N. and N. W. gales. 24 inst., lat. 36 45, lon. 69, Henry Grosbi, aged 27 years, seaman, of Germany, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. brig Solferino would sail for New-York next day.

Brig Albert Adams, (of Boston,) Townsend, Lingan, C. B., 11 da., with coal to owner. Nov. 12, 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, in heavy northwest, lost fore and mainsail and split foresail.

Schr. Highlander, Dayton, Beaufort, N. C., 14 da., via Fernandina 5 da., with mdse. to Master. Oct. 31, 14 miles east of Hatteras Inlet, fell in with Br. bark Pearl, of North Shields, hence 24th ult. for Glasgow, with a cargo of grain, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, 14 in number, and brought them to this port.

Schr. Andromeda, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Ashby, Havana Oct. 28, in ballast to E. A. Ad. Co. 54 tons, No. 1244, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Connecticut, all well. While coming through Buttermilk Channel, came in collision with schr. Hiawatha, which broke rail. Had heavy N. and N. W. gales the last 6 da.

Schr. Ellen Maria, (of Nassau,) Evans, Nassau 24 inst., with cotton and mdse. to Joseph Evans.

Schr. Vivid, (Br., of Halifax,) Flick, Halifax 6 da., with oats and potatoes to master.

Schr. J. O. Ireland, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Edward Wolton, Young, Providence, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Ryder, Tooker, Wilmington, with wood.

Schr. Napoleon, Sapico, Baltimore 2 da., with coal.

Schr. J. D. Griffith, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Lewis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline, Hull, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Roger Farquhar, Hand, Wareham, E. R.

Schr. Dupee, Hodgdon, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

BELOW—Brig Sophia, from Leghorn.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Steamers S. Spaulding and Jenny Lind.

Ships Tecumseh, S. Crowell.

Banks Observer, (Br.,) Albert the Good, (Br.)

Brigs Advent, (Br.,) Antonio Maiba.

Schr. Sentinel.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—Arr. brig ——, Richards, from Cardenas; schrs. from Genoives; Martha Washington, from Machester.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Luther Child, Capt. Kelly, from Philadelphia for Boston, coal laden, while passing up the Lower Bay this morning, went ashore on Seamen Shoals; was towed off by the pilot boat Hooker, No. 20. She is leaking badly, and the pumps dashed in the water. She lies in the Eastern basin, and has been early this morning, did not arrive until 11 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—The schr. Almira T., Capt. Kelly, from this port for Dighton, Mass., with a cargo of coal, struck on the stone pile, Delaware Breakwater, on Monday night, and sank. Vessel and cargo total loss. Crew saved.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Oct. 31, schr. Augusta, for New-York next day.

HENRY D. MIELL, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Maiden-lane, opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Maiden-la., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus and washstands, mahogany bloc-k-front and other chairs, French plate mirrors and pier mirrors, mahogany hair, mahogany and oak sofas, parlor and bedroom, black walnut extension table, hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glassware, &c. &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, a very superior carved rosewood piano-forte piano made by Hale & Co., of this City, with all the modern improvements; also mahogany and plain dining tables, sofas, chairs, &c. &c. On view at 9 o'clock on the morning of sale.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

NO. 31 PARTRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

DR. VON EISENBERG:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous hours I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many curists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive my relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The fourth skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls tremble on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own case, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to accept one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectoration of a hard and whitish nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with best-a power duly acknowledgment of your wondrous skill as an Artist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON,

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
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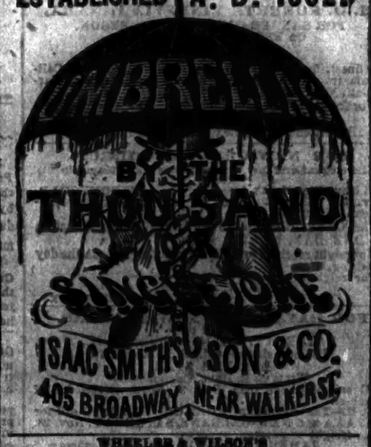

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon followed by Dyspepsia, Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not distinctly traced to the parent disease by these alarming symptoms. INSANITY and CONSUMPTION often are victims of the same disorder.

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HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT!

All who have Friends and Relations in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, as before, present him by mail from their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE,

INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so endure so usually arise from irritable or sympathetic, disordered constitution, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome. Soon disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be restored if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY, INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the malady. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give new life and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Holloway will stop the relentless foes of the Brave as surely as the famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS! ATTENTION!!

INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured. If the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used, as stated in the printed instructions. Directed to any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS, EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with the matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight Pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

THE SOLDIERS' TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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Sue to your own health; do not trust to the Army supplies, although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested; they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks. For over forty years Doctor HOLLOWAY has supplied all the Armies in Europe; and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a Depot at Balaklava for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES; many a time his Special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY,
SORES AND SCROFULOUS
ERUPTIONS,

all disappear like a storm before these PILLS and OINTMENT; and now, while the cry rings

throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Read the following brief note received from one of our brave soldiers now in the field:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1863.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Please send me one